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The greatest need of the Atlantic Fleet to-day, in the opinion of Lieut. Comdr. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., who has an article on the subject in the last "Proceedings," "is a carefully prepared schedule of operations, or routine of work and play, giving due consideration to all elements which enter into fleet efficiency. It is contended that "it is in the elimination of useless cruising that the field for improvement lies. The 'sea habit' which is acquired by passing time at sea with no useful employment is of doubtful value. The annual coal bill of the Navy is becoming so great that it, alone, furnishes a strong argument for making every mile underway count for some useful purpose. The truth of the matter," he says, "is that we have gone material mad and have lost sight of the great fact that if the personnel is trained as it should be it will demand material of the highest quality and will get it." During the year ending Sept. 30, 1911, the Atlantic Fleet occupied only 337 hours in fleet maneuvers, target practice, torpedo practice and steaming trials. Of 129 days, or parts of days, during which the fleet was underway, fifty-seven were spent in part in drills or maneuvers, including torpedo and target practice and steaming trials. Of the 234 days at anchor all but eleven, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, were available for overhauling machinery. On thirty-nine out of seventy-two Saturdays and Sundays at anchor overhauling of machinery was done, and none on 33 days. Lieut. Comdr. Yarnell finds an indirect answer to the question he raises as to whether the personnel of the fleet is contented in the large number of desertions "and the strong desire on the part of officers for shore duty at the end of a three years' cruise, or before if possible." He says: "This condition of affairs is assuredly unhealthy. The practice of his profession at sea is the primary duty of a naval officer, and the one for which he has been trained at considerable expense by the Government. If the performance of this duty is considered an irksome task which must be endured in order to retain a position in the naval service, it indicates a system which should be investigated most carefully. Due allowance must be made for the 'sailor's growl,' but it will be found that where general growling exists there is usually a sufficient cause."

The Department of Agriculture announces that it is now in possession of forty-four stallions obtained without regard to expense to encourage the breeding of horses for military purposes. They are at the service of farmers on liberal terms, but only for breeding from mares free from the following unsoundnesses: Bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, heaves, stringhalt, lameness of any kind, roaring, periodic ophthalmia, and blindness, partial or complete. Mares must also be free from manifest faults of conformation, such as curly hocks; pacing mares will not be bred. Approved mares will be given a certificate of registration in the Remount Brood Mare Register of the Agricultural Department. The owners of sound mares, with a square trotting gait, may breed such mares free of charge, provided they give the Government an option on the foal during the year it is three years of age at \$150. In buying the colts the War Department has agreed to purchase both mares and geldings. No service fee will be charged unless the owner elects to cancel his option, which he is at liberty to do, paying in that case a fee of \$25 for mature stallions and less for those under five years of age. If the Government buys the colt no fee is charged; if the colt is offered to the Government and purchase refused no fee is charged. Local wishes will be respected, and the breed of the stallion placed in a community will be that which is most generally preferred by that community. Accordingly, of forty-four stallions the four Morgans will stand in Vermont and New Hampshire, the nine

thoroughbreds mainly in Virginia, the twenty-one saddle horses and ten standardbreds mainly in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Furthermore, every effort is to be made to avoid competing with privately owned stallions, and horses will not be placed in communities which are already well supplied. Five of the thoroughbreds were donated by Mr. August Belmont and two by Mr. J. N. Camden, of Versailles, Ky. For further information mare owners in Vermont and New Hampshire should write to W. F. Hammond, in charge of New England Horse Breeding District, Middlebury, Vt.; and those in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee should correspond with H. H. Reese, in charge of Central Horse Breeding District, Front Royal, Va.

The Ordnance Board report that investigations and tests lead to the conclusion that jamming of the case due to the occasional failure of a cartridge case to be forced in to the chamber by the inclined portion of the breech block, and sticking of case in the chamber due to lack of care in resizing, are the most frequent causes of interruptions. The exercise of greater care in the preparation of ammunition for the gun, and in loading, are the only practicable means of eliminating interruptions. Satisfactory designs of loading trays for the guns have been developed and recommendation made for issue to service. Sufficient firings have been made to demonstrate the superiority of the thin pads used in the later models of cannon over the thicker pads of the earlier cannon. A satisfactory design of searchlight for examining bores of guns of 5-inch caliber and upwards has been developed and working drawings submitted. At Frankford Arsenal a test is in progress to determine the effect of marching combined with variations in heat and cold on the powder of the service caliber .30 ammunition. It is estimated that the cartridges have been subjected to approximately the equivalent of 1,000 miles of Infantry marching, with great variations in temperature. The tests show no appreciable effect on the powder. At Rock Island Arsenal new chests for marking outfits for both metal and leather have been designed. These are lighter and of less volume than the present models. The design of a pack reel for carrying telephone wire packed on a mule has been undertaken and certain suggestions by the Mountain Artillery have been incorporated. Experiments are being made with a view to developing a new top stick for aparejo which will overcome the defects of the present model. At Sandy Hook Proving Ground fifteen of a lot of 1,000 Simple shell tracers (percussion type) attached to cast iron shot were fired from 3-inch (15-pounder) gun with service velocity and elevation of five degrees and eleven seconds. All tracers ignited immediately on leaving muzzle and continued to burn until impact of projectile on water. Lot passed the prescribed test.

In an address before the Military Order of Foreign Wars at Madison, Wis., Gen. Charles A. Boardman, of the Wisconsin National Guard, expressed grave apprehensions as to the influence upon the National Guard of the peace propaganda now being exploited at the expense of some of Mr. Carnegie's surplus millions. "It is used," said General Boardman, "in securing publicity through the regular press and the publication of pamphlets and articles in magazines. It is used in stirring up ministers to more frequently preach sermons against the Army and Navy and in favor of their abolishment. It is natural to suppose that all of this agitation by college presidents, members of faculties, ministers and other classes will have the effect to lead great numbers of people to really believe that there is security to our country, for instance, in eliminating our Navy, discharging our Army and tearing down our fortifications." We are much less apprehensive concerning this influence than we were formerly. We believe that the efforts of Mr. Carnegie and his hired allies are having just the opposite effect to that intended. The people are distrustful of manufactured sentiment and are becoming nauseated with Mr. Carnegie's blatant philanthropy. They establish his libraries, for such is the fashion, but a recent observer reports that they take no pride in them, as they would in institutions founded by the contributions of the average citizen. And then the arguments set forth by the Jordan school are so fallacious, and their deliberate ignoring of obvious fact is so apparent, that men who still retain the capacity to reason are persuaded to adopt the belief precisely the opposite of that desired. We observe manifest signs in the press that the attention called by the peace publications to military matters is awakening an interest in this not before noted, and leading to sound conclusions concerning the needs of the country in the way of military and naval preparation. What the Secretary of War has said on the subject of the Army has been a staggering blow to the traffickers in peace theories.

"The new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, seems to have been clearly on record in favor of moderate naval expansion," says the American Review of Reviews. "The selection of Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, seems to be further consistent with the two-battleship program. He is one of the foremost of the younger leaders of the reform Democracy of New York, and he has been known as a student of naval history and a believer in the further maintenance of a strong and efficient American Navy. It is well to quote the naval plank of the plat-

form upon which President Wilson was elected, which reads as follows: 'We approve the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defense, which will determine a definite naval program with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine, and was sponsor for the new Navy, will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned Navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens, and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.' If the American Navy is upon the whole an instrument of peace, helping to maintain order and stability in the world during a troubled period, while we await the coming day of disarmament and international peace, then naval efficiency at \$160,000,000 a year will be better business than naval decadence at \$130,000,000 a year. The question of peace is indeed related to the question of armaments; but it does not follow by any means that the peace of the world would be promoted by a decision on the part of the United States to give up the Navy."

According to Philippine trade returns received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the development in the foreign commerce of the islands, which has followed the establishment of limited free trade with the United States, was well maintained during the calendar year 1912, with import and export values far in excess of any previous year. Imports amounted to \$61,667,951 and were \$13,643,544 in excess of the figures for 1911, while the export total of \$54,784,738 was \$10,197,447 more than in the previous year. The United States contributed \$24,309,010, or thirty-nine per cent. of all imports, and exports to the value of \$22,814,238, or forty-two per cent. of the total found an American market. In the larger trade for the year as compared with 1911, purchases from the United States increased \$5,152,023, while exports to the United States were larger by \$2,987,208. Exports of cigars greatly increased over those of 1911, due to the steadily growing American demand and amounted to 190,841,000, of which 90,000,000 were to the United States. Unmanufactured tobacco exports for the first time exceeded 30,000,000 pounds. Exports of leaf tobacco to the United States for the year were 88,637 pounds under the tariff concession that gives a free market to 1,300,000 pounds of Philippine tobacco.

In an article headed "Where the President's Choice Is Justified" the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Mr. Garrison was among the ninety per cent. of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet who had to be introduced to the country at large. And the introduction was necessarily meager. About all that could be said of Mr. Garrison was that he had been a reputable lawyer and esteemed equity judge in New Jersey. A few days after the inauguration President Wilson added something, with the remark that he had chosen Mr. Garrison because of his 'practical common sense.' Secretary Garrison has already proved that he possesses the quality ascribed to him by his chief by some pertinent public remarks about what our Army should be. In view of the recent attitude of Congress toward the Navy it is consoling to find in the War Department a Democrat of Secretary Garrison's practical and patriotic common sense. Let us all hope and pray that he will succeed in imparting some of it to his fellow Democrats in Congress."

A despatch from Havana to the New York Times reports that the members of the House Naval Affairs Committee who have arrived there from Guantanamo and Panama are apparently all in favor of making the canal impregnable, if possible, but most of them refuse to express their opinions regarding Panama. Representative Samuel J. Tribble, of Georgia, said: "With the exception of Gibraltar, which can not be duplicated, the Panama Canal fortifications should be made the strongest in the world, so as to resist any world power. There may be many emergencies arising, not so far distant, that will justify this expense." When asked about Colonel Goethals's statement before the House Military Committee last January that a garrison of 25,000 men would be the ideal one for Panama, he said: "I believe that Congress should place a force adequate to garrison the zone for all purposes, regardless of the number that may be necessary." Mr. Tribble's sentiments seem to be those of the rest of the committee.

In the London Graphic Lucien Wolf recalls a sentence in the Russian initiative to the Powers in 1898 which resulted in the Hague Conference. Of this Mr. Wolf says: "What a testimony to the naiveté of human nature! Universal peace and a possible reduction of armaments! The years which have elapsed since this was talked of as practical politics have been the bloodiest the world has known since the close of the Napoleonic epoch, while armaments have now swollen to proportions which would have staggered even the unbridled imagination of the Corsican Colossus. One thinks of the witty Conventional who exclaimed, 'Have a care! They are talking of peace!' and one is almost persuaded that there must be something in the superstition of the Evil Eye. Certain it is that ever since we talked so familiarly of the millennium we have been drifting more and more in the direction of Armageddon, and now it looks very much as if the dread thing were in sight."



We have a copy of the new edition (1912) of "The Army Horse Shoer," the manual prepared for the use of students of the training school for farriers and horse-shoers by the training school instructors at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas. This valuable little work deals with horsehoers' tools and their uses; the forge; the fire; beats; working and shaping iron; the plate shoe; anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot; normal shoeing; gaits, and shoeing to conform or alter the same; faults in gaits, and shoeing to correct same; the making of shoes for special gaits; diseases; the making of pathological shoes, and shoeing refractory horses. There are twenty-one illustrations in the work, which is one of 106 pages of handy pocket size. This second edition was thoroughly revised by Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav., when he was in charge as a first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, with the collaboration of the instructor of horsehoers, Frank G. Churchill, and Major George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., while captain and formerly officer in charge. "Probably the most important innovation, tending to the rapid progress of students," says the preface of the book, "is the present system of teaching shoeing, fully described and technically illustrated in Chapter III. During the portion of the course covered by this chapter the student is required to explain in the classroom how he can most readily accomplish a desired result and to demonstrate his understanding by the use of shop tools and a bar of lead. It is no exaggeration to say that by this ingenious plan (Lieutenant Elliot's) students now learn in two weeks what formerly required two months. Chapter IV, (anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot) has been much simplified in accordance with the expressed wish of a committee of the General Staff, as well as the recommendations of the school veterinarians. Special shoes, as described in Chapters VI and VII, were formerly made of bar steel, but as graduates complained that they were rarely able to obtain similar material at their stations all shoes, except the plate, are now fashioned from the issue shoe. Incidentally, it may be stated that less time is devoted to special shoes, as inquiry developed the fact that they were seldom called for. The satisfactory photographs reproduced in the text were made by Master Signal Electrician E. W. Suddarth, and the throwing harness shown in Plate XVIII is a pattern perfected by Sergt. Charles Mayer. Both non-commissioned officers are members of the Mounted Service School Detachment. Opportunity is taken to express appreciation of outside suggestions. Inasmuch as the object of the school is to furnish shoers that will satisfy the demands of the Service, opinions of mounted officers are as necessary as they are welcome."

In the N.Y. Herald of March 23 Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., retired, tells of his acquaintance with King George of Greece, who was assassinated March 18, and with other members of the royal house of Greece. He describes a visit of the Queen and two young princes to his flagship, the Kearsarge, in March, 1906. The Queen was much concerned when the princes disappeared from the cabin and asked Admiral Sigbee where they were. "I replied," the Admiral says, "the princes have gone to the wardroom with the officers, Your Majesty." "What are they doing there?" was the further inquiry. I gave the information that singing was going on in the wardroom. "But the princes are not singing?" questioned the Queen with some concern, and promptly Her Majesty was reassured on that point. Then, unobserved, I sent for a wardroom officer, between whom and myself conversation ensued. It appeared that Prince Constantine while below with the officers relaxed in his royal restraint and made the occasion informal. But here is the conversation: "What are you doing in the wardroom with the princes?" I asked. "Remember that nothing must be done that would in the slightest degree militate against the favorable impression that we desire to leave behind us, especially with the King and Queen." "The princes are accepting simple refreshments from the wardroom officers," was the reply. "What else is going on?" "Our officers are singing songs as desired by the princes." "What kind of songs?" "Coon songs and the like." "I trust you are very careful in the selection of songs, so as to give no offense," I urged. "Oh, yes, that is all looked out for." "Well, what were they singing when you left the wardroom to report here?" "They were singing the song entitled 'Everybody Works but Father.'" Admiral Sigbee tells of another occasion when he was attached to the squadron commanded by Admiral Franklin: "Some of the officers of the Kearsarge were returning to their ship from a visit to Athens. At the railroad station they saw an old sailor of the Pensacola making a speech to a considerable crowd of admiring Greeks, who probably understood nothing that he said. 'Gentlemen,' he shouted, 'I know all about Sam Franklin; I sailed with him up the straits when he was nothing but a passed midshipman; he's good natured; of course, he is; he's too damned slow to be anything else,' etc."

Capt. C. E. Stodter, 9th U.S. Cav., describes in the Cavalry Journal a weapon which Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, of that regiment, has made out of a Springfield rifle. He and Captain Pearson each started to make a "sporting Springfield" about the same time, but as Captain Stodter's is made with full length barrel he prefers to explain the workings of Captain Pearson's, in which the barrel is cut down to twenty inches. Captain Stodter says that the product of his rival's handiwork is "a beautifully proportioned arm which is a delight to the eye and a joy to the hand of the most case-hardened gun crank." Shortening the barrel four inches has probably reduced the muzzle velocity about 100 feet per second, and, of course, has slightly increased the height of the trajectory. No loss of accuracy has been observed. This rifle was tested on the range last summer, and the results showed that it could hold its place with the service rifle at all ranges, including the thousand-yard. The Lyman rear sight on this rifle, Captain Stodter says, "is the best general purpose sight ever put on a gun," and to the possible objection that it is not a "military" sight he replies that it may not be a military sight "in that it is not stuck on the barrel in front of the receiver and does not attempt to combine an open sight which is too near the eye with a peep sight which is too small and too far from the eye, but it is a suitable sight for a rifle intended for military purposes. If it could be placed nearer the eye it would be still better, but on account of the long bolt that is impracticable." Captain Stodter can find no good reason for an open sight on our rifle, and believes it has been forced on by the manufacturers of rifles.

A peep sight with a large aperture placed near the eye is the easiest of all sights to use, and there is no fussing over "full sight," "half sight" or "fine sight." The belief that some men cannot use a peep sight he considers nonsense, and he is confident that the use of such a sight would do away with that "abomination, the battle sight." Officers desiring a carbine for the Cavalry will profit by reading this paper by Captain Stodter, which appears with illustrations in the January Cavalry Journal.

In an article on "The Engineer in Building of the Republic" in the Journal of the Franklin Institute the writer says: "In 1790 Washington, as the head of a commission of three, acting under authority of Congress, selected the site of the capital of the young nation. He called it the Federal City. 'Major l'Enfant, a French engineer serving in the Continental Army, was employed to superintend the laying out of the city, following plans outlined by Washington, derived, it is believed, from the outlines of Versailles, France.' We cannot escape from the belief that Washington, born soldier, was also a born engineer. Canals and highways called forth the first efforts of the engineers of the new land. The engineer as a canal builder reaches the zenith of his endeavor in the construction of the Panama Canal. Where the French engineer failed, the American engineer is triumphing over all obstacles, and another summer will see ships floating upon a new lake whose surface will be eighty-five feet above the level of the sea and under whose waters 164 square miles of jungle and tropic vegetation will lie submerged." This article would have been much more effective if its author had included in it the work of Army engineers such as the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and locks, Des Moines Rapids Canal, Lakes Superior and Huron; Great Kanawha River canalization; Delaware Breakwater; Hell Gate Channel and Ambrose Channel, New York Harbor; removal of obstructions from the harbor of San Francisco; jetties at Charleston, S.C., Cumberland Sound, Ga., and Galveston, Texas. That Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., U.S.A., has been able to show such results as he has upon the locks of the Panama Canal is largely due to the training he received under Gen. Orlando M. Poe as Poe's assistant on the "Soo" canal. The largest lock on this canal is 1,350 feet long between gates and has a draft of 24.5 feet at extremely low water. The commerce passing through the "Soo" exceeds that of any other canal in the world.

From Budapest a correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association writes that Dr. Bertsalan Widder, a Hungarian surgeon sent to the Balkan battlefield by the Hungarian Surgical Society to study war surgery, says that the bullets of the Turkish rifles are pointed, and thus they are very humane. They either kill the soldier or run through the body so that the wounds are curable. Dr. Grünfeld, an Austrian, had altogether seventy wounded. There were thirty-six in which the bullet pierced only soft parts and the patients were entirely cured; in eighteen cases there were bone injuries. In four cases joints were crushed, the latter injuries caused by shrapnel. Three out of the seventy cases healed without any dressing; an injury of the abdominal wall, caused by cannon shot, resulted in peritonitis; in one case which necessitated amputation an old rifle had been used. Thus most of the injuries were caused by bullets and shrapnel. The small number of injured by cannon shows that those hit by cannon balls were killed instantly. The injuries caused by bullets are favorable from the point of view of healing, even if they are not dressed properly. Bayonet injuries were not seen; if there were any they must have been mortal. The shrapnel injuries were terrible. Shrapnel causes a large wound, and the missiles carry with them flesh or bones, or whatever they encounter, leaving behind them a wide field for infection. The pointed bullets did little harm even in the brain. Injuries to the lungs were relatively of benign character. In general the hospital equipment of the Turks left much to be desired in accommodations, instruments and means for carrying the wounded from the battlefield. The contrary can be said of the Servians. They have proper conveyances, fine hospitals and even a large stock of coffins. In every Serbian hospital nursing was done by women of the aristocracy. The wounded soldiers withstand the most painful operations without a word.

A fire destroyed the main business section of Zamboanga, P.I., on the night of Feb. 2 and caused a loss estimated by the municipal officials to be \$30,000 pesos, according to the Mindanao Herald. Of the total about one-third is covered by insurance. When the fire was first discovered, about 11:30 p.m., word was sent to Pettit Barracks, where two guns were fired to arouse the town, and the soldiers were immediately turned out to assist in fighting the fire. The whistle at the cold storage plant was sounded and the Constabulary was also ordered out to assist. Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., and Major Ole Walloe, P.C., were among the first to arrive on the scene, and by organizing and directing the forces at hand did much to make the conflagration less disastrous. The military, under Lieut. E. L. Bull, 8th Inf., and Lieut. C. O. Heath, P.S., worked on calles Legaspi and Isabel I and kept the flames in check at those points. The Constabulary, under Lieutenant Sowers, P.C., and civilians under Attorney Malott and R. M. McCrone and the Moros under Datu Mandi did good work in the western part of the town. Later the Municipal Council of Zamboanga adopted resolutions expressing the thanks of the city to all who assisted, to the officers of the Army, the Scouts and Constabulary, the civilians in general, and especially to General Pershing, District Governor Helfert and Judge Jesse George.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, who retired from an active service of forty-two years with Cornell, served as a surgeon in the Army from 1862 to 1865 so that he brought to his work in establishing a great department at Cornell a knowledge of the necessity for organization and discipline besides a professional training in the Lawrence Scientific School and the Harvard Medical School, where he came under the inspiring influence of Asa Gray, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jeffries Wyman and Louis Agassiz. In a letter to Science, Professor Wilder, who is something of a faddist, condemns what he regards as a waste of money in providing college gowns, uniforms and other insignia of dignity and authority. He criticizes the charge of the Loyal Legion of \$35 for an initiation fee and \$12 for annual dues, saying: "Probably others than

the writer feel that the essential requirements and objects of the 'Loyal Legion,' viz., a modest badge, clerical service, and aid to the needy, might be provided for at a far less initial and yearly expenditure, and that conformity to the present scale is burdensome for many and unbecoming the beneficiaries of the nation. I resist the temptation to animadvert upon the showy, complex and cumbersome dress uniform and equipment of Army officers as incongruous with the ideal of the professional soldier as a component of an efficient fighting machine."

Louis A. Cuvillier, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the lower house of the Legislature of New York, is making a vigorous effort to have an Army post located at Albany, N.Y. Mr. Cuvillier argues that war is the product of commercial rivalry and that the direction of campaigns and the location of battlefields will be determined in the future, as they have in the past, by the direction of the great trunk lines of commerce which trend east and west and connect the seaports of the world in an ever increasing rivalry for control of commerce. He says: "If the armed hosts of Europe ever decide to use their superiority in arms to destroy our superiority in commerce they can do so only by destroying the commerce of New York. Boston and Washington are important, but New York is supreme; yet no force can move westward from New York so long as Albany remains in our possession. No force can advance across the Hudson from the direction of Boston, nor penetrate the Champlain valley from the north to cut our great lines of communication to the west, until our troops at Albany have been defeated. The capital city stands at the junction of lines of communication to the east, west, north and south, and constitutes the point from which our forces should move for the active defense of northern New York and all the territory from Boston to New Jersey."

At the suggestion of Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., recently on duty at the Louisiana State University, Col. C. H. Ellis, of New Orleans, has established at that institution the Crawford H. Ellis Travel Scholarship in Spanish, to be awarded to the young man in second or third year Spanish, having the best record for the preceding two years. The scholarship will consist of a round trip ticket on a United Fruit Company steamer to any port in Central America, and \$100 expense money. The beneficiary will be required to spend at least a month in the country visited, and upon his return to submit a report in both Spanish and English of not less than 2,500 words. Colonel Ellis's generous action in establishing this scholarship ought to do a great deal to bring about a better understanding of Latin-America, and it also serves to draw attention to the importance of the Spanish language to those who wish to reap the greatest benefit from the increase in our business relations with our southern sister republics that will surely follow the opening of the Panama Canal. While on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State University, Lieutenant Hodges was also senior instructor in charge of the Spanish department.

Secretary of War Garrison on March 22 issued an order reconvening the general court-martial which sentenced to dismissal four cadets from the U.S.M.A. from the Service more than a year ago after finding them guilty of intoxication. The court was reconvened in conformity with a provision of the recently enacted Military Academy Appropriation Act. The cadets are Ralph I. Sasse, Ellicott H. Freeland, T. D. Simpkins and James G. Christian. The court will assemble at the Military Academy at West Point April 14, and will consider any and all evidence that may be presented in the interests of the four cadets. After full consideration of each case on its merits the court will report to the War Department its judgment as to whether the original sentences should be allowed to stand or whether they should be modified. The original court was composed of thirteen members, but will be reconvened with but ten members, as it was not deemed essential to recall two of the original members who are now stationed in the Philippines and another who is on duty in Alaska. Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 29th Inf., is president of the court, and Lieut. David McC. McKell, C.A.C., is judge advocate.

Referring to the suggestion of Cardinal Gibbons that a Philippine Commission should be substituted for the Jones bill, the Boston Transcript advises that such a commission be composed of men of open minds upon the Philippine problem, selected regardless of their political affiliations, and qualified by temperament and experience to make a thorough study of the Philippine problem on the ground, and recommend to the Administration a course of action warranted by the conditions existing in the islands to-day, and not by the theories evolved thousands of miles away. For a small group in Congress to hold out the hope of immediate independence for the Filipinos in the face of the obvious opposition on the part of the American people to such a course is, in the opinion of the Transcript, "only to stir up trouble for our troops who are responsible for the maintenance of order in the islands. Experience should have taught even the Virginia Congressman that lesson."

The Secretary of the Navy has announced that he had selected Mr. Howard A. Banks, of Hickory, N.C., for his private secretary. Mr. Banks graduated at Davidson in 1888 and had one year post-graduate course at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. He was for eleven years with the Charlotte Observer, the last four years of which he was managing editor. In 1897 he was Washington correspondent. He is now owner and editor of the Hickory Democrat. He also was for two years on the local staff of the Philadelphia Record.

The grand total of Panama Canal excavation to March 1 was 192,996,027 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 25,142,272 cubic yards. The total excavation for the month of February was 2,108,530 cubic yards, as compared with 2,643,410 cubic yards in the corresponding month last year, and 2,714,174 cubic yards for February, 1911. The dry excavation for March amounted to 1,390,324 cubic yards, and was entirely by steam shovels. The dredges and monitors removed 718,206 cubic yards.



## NAVY NOTES.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

## FRANCO-AMERICAN RIVALRY FOR THIRD RANK.

The growing competition of armaments is ever modifying the balance of naval power. The United States of America, which for several years occupied the second rank after England, have just been ousted from that proud place by Germany which opposes twenty-three Dreadnoughts, in service or building, to thirteen American units of the same class, though the German superiority may be questioned if only the fleet actually available is considered—a fact due to the exceptional power of United States pre-Dreadnoughts. Now, the novel factor in the situation is the determined effort France is making to regain the ground she has lost during the last decade, and the present year will decide which of the two great republics—the American or the European—is to be classed third among sea powers. Useless to say, such a competition can only be honorary and platonic, since the tricolor and the "Star-Spangled Banner" are certain never to be on opposite sides, but it is nevertheless worthy of attention.

In pre-Dreadnoughts the American fleet is acknowledged to be immensely superior for both number and quality, her thirteen Georgias, Louisianas and Idahos, mustering together 304 guns of 6-inch and above against only eighty-two for the five Patries which are the only really serviceable French pre-Dreadnoughts. The battle efficiency of ships of that class, however, is very rapidly declining with the advent of super-Dreadnoughts, carrying 13.4, 14 and 15-inch calibers. It will be readily admitted that a Louisiana (which is the most heavily armed type of pre-Dreadnought) would have, if pitted at long range against an Oklahoma, an Orion or a Bretagne, a poor chance to utilize to any advantage the tremendous volume of fire she can pour out per minute. Hence the judicious practice among experts to reckon naval power in ratio of the number of Dreadnoughts, and especially super-Dreadnoughts, possessed by the various fleets.

Now the Gallic navy which is yet inferior to her great American rival, and will remain so for at least two years, has every chance to assert her superiority in three years hence, if a substantial and undeferred addition is not made to the maritime program of the United States, as a result of the unprecedented activity prevailing in French dockyards. No less than eleven battleships will be in hand in the course of the present year, viz., the 23,457-ton Jean Bart, Courbet, Paris, France, completing afloat, the 24,000-ton Bretagne, Provence, Lorraine to be launched this year (April and August), and the 25,200-ton Normandie, Flandre, Gascogne and Langue doc, just ordered. These remarkable vessels will, together with the six Dantons of 18,000 tons, raise to seventeen the number of French Dreadnoughts to be ready in 1916, against only thirteen for the United States.

No doubt the French superiority will not be so great as appears on paper, for the reason that quality will rather be on the American side. Our Dantons, despite their good system of defense (10-inch belt amidships and 7-inch on the ends up to eight feet above water), cannot be said to be a match individually for the better armed Delawares and Utahs. In the second place, the five American super-Dreadnoughts, now in hand, have over their French rivals the advantage of heavier calibers and stouter armor protection, as is shown hereafter.

	Texas.	Nevada.	Bretagne.	Normandie.
Displacement	27,000	27,700	24,000	25,200
Guns (inches)	X-14	X-14	X-13.4	X-13.4
	XXI-5	XXI-5	XXI-5.5	XXII-5.5
Heavy shells (kilos)	635	635	570	570
Belt (millimeters)	254	330	270	320

Greater still will be the superiority of the 31,000-ton Pennsylvania that is certainly, with her robust and extensive armor and her tremendous broadside of 7,620 kilos, the most powerful battle unit yet designed, notably superior to the new English Warspites and Italian Dandolos, in which battle strength has been sacrificed, more or less, to speed.

At the same time, there is no minimizing the value of the four quadruple-turret ships of the Normandie series, which are probably, relatively to their displacement, the best investment yet devised. Like the Pennsylvania, they train twelve heavy guns abeam, and their broadside will be little inferior to 7,000 kilos. They have points of advantage over most of their foreign rivals. Their quadruple turrets form a notable departure in naval architecture, being remarkable for size, ten meters diameter, are of training and command of fire. French constructors consider them the best solution to the problems of the concentration of armament and of end-on fire. Superposed turrets have obvious drawbacks, and rightly or wrongly, French artillerymen believe their simultaneous utilization for end-on action will not be without grave inconveniences. On the contrary, a simultaneous discharge of four heavy guns, under good conditions, both ahead and astern, is expected from the Normandies. The relative positions of the two great republican fleets in 1916 will be as follows.

	France.	United States.
Dreadnoughts	10	8
Super-Dreadnoughts	7	5
Total displacement (tons)	376,000	310,000
Number of 12-inch guns	72	80
" of 13.4 and 14-inch	78	52
" of 9.4-inch	72	—
Average speed	20	21

The Gallic preponderance will then be uncontested, but it will be due mainly to the superior number of French super-Dreadnoughts, since the six Dantons and the four Barts are little superior to the eight American Dreadnoughts "proprement dits" (two Michigans, four Delawares and two Wyomings) which array a much heavier broadside (eighty guns of 12-inch bore against sixty-four). Should the United States Congress decide to order two more Pennsylvanias at an early date, the actual French paper superiority would vanish, taking into consideration the distinct advantages which that type possesses over the Normandie.

## THE QUESTION OF BATTLE CRUISERS.

France and America, alone among the great powers, have not up to the present adopted the battle-cruiser type which has, however, numerous partisans in the two republics, although it is very doubtful if vessels of that class will ever be built for the French navy. Strong arguments are being brought against them. No doubt the British Tigers (30,000 tons, thirty-one knots, eight 13.5-inch guns) and Warspites (27,000 tons, twenty-five knots, eight 15-inch guns) are far from being a bad in-

vestment for the reason that they make up for whatever deficiencies they present from a defensive standpoint, by a crushing superiority in the caliber of their armament over prospective rivals. The German contemporary ships, for instance, only carry 12-inch weapons. But then France, with nothing heavier than the already out-classed 13.4-inch caliber (340 miles), cannot hope to endow her cruisers with any such superiority. Advantages for caliber and weight of shells are absolutely necessary, if battle cruisers are to be utilized in the battle line. What would be the worth of the German von Moltkes if pitted against a Delaware (20,000 tons, ten 12-inch guns, 11-inch belt), or even a Danton (18,000 tons, four 12-inch and twelve 9.4-inch weapons, 10-inch belt)? Similarly, what would be the result of a duel between the Japanese Kongo (27,500 tons, twenty-seven knots, eight 14-inch guns, 10-inch belt) and a Texas, or a Pennsylvania or a Normandie, that will not run so fast, but, on the other hand, can strike harder and receive heavier blows with impunity?

J. B. GAUTREAU.

## GENERAL SCOTT AND THE MOROS.

Speaking of the promotion of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the New York Times says:

"Genuine and sincere will be the rejoicing on the Indian reservations of the Western Plains, and in the country of the Moros, when the news reaches these peoples that Col. Hugh L. Scott, the most beloved by them of all Army officers, has at last received his reward and been made a general officer by President Woodrow Wilson. Thousands upon thousands of Indians and Moros who have been helped by General Scott regard him with an affection that amounts almost to worship."

"When Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was Governor General of Cuba, Colonel Scott, then a major, was his adjutant general. A friendship between the two men then began that has lasted to the present day. Both during the Roosevelt and the Taft administrations General Wood is known to have favored the promotion to a brigadier generalship of Colonel Scott."

When Colonel Scott left Cuba it was under orders to proceed to the Philippines. As the Governor of the Moros, Colonel Scott came to be idolized by those fierce tribes, and so strong did his influence over them become that when he left to return to the United States, as Superintendent of West Point, the Chief Mohammedan Priest of Sulu, in behalf of Sultan Jamul Kiram XI, and all the people, announced officially that Colonel Scott had been elected "Father of all the Moros," and that the Moros took pleasure in proclaiming themselves the "children of the great and good Governor."

"The day before Colonel Scott left Jolo, the capital of Sulu, will always be remembered as one of the red-letter days in the history of the Sulu Archipelago. First of all, the Chief Priest presented to Colonel Scott, as a token of the regard and affection in which he was held by the people, the most priceless of all the priestly possessions of the Moros—the original parchment copy of the first Koran ever brought to the islands. The copy, now in Colonel Scott's library at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was brought to Sulu more than five centuries ago, and is to-day one of the most interesting religious documents in existence."

"On the day he sailed from Jolo little Jamul Kiram XI, Sultan of Sulu, came to Colonel Scott's quarters. With tears in his eyes, Jamul begged Colonel Scott to take him to the United States with him. Jamul had plenty of money, but Colonel Scott persuaded him to defer the visit to some other time, and Jamul finally agreed."

"But I will come some day, and when I do I will bring the Chief Priest, the Prime Minister, and all the Cabinet," Jamul told Colonel Scott, and he was not to be long in keeping his promise."

"So it was that Jamul and his retinue came to the United States and were met on their arrival in New York by Colonel Scott. Jamul fell in love with this country, particularly the American brand of beer and ice-cold lemonade. When he left he said he would start a brewery just as soon as he got back to Jolo. He also promised to establish many useful institutions for the benefit of his people."

"Better than any other living man, Colonel Scott understands the mysterious sign languages of the Indians, a fact that has caused him to become known on the reservations as 'Mole Tequop,' the English of which is 'He talks with his hands.' Recently 'Mole Tequop' was ordered to Washington, where he received orders to proceed to the Painted Desert of Arizona and settle the troubles of the Hopi Indians. The Indians were angry with the Government at Washington because of certain school regulations, and the latter appeared to be almost impossible of adjustment without show of arms."

"Once again Colonel Scott journeyed into the lands of the red men. He traveled across the Painted Desert to the Hopi villages in Northeastern Arizona, and, as was the case in the Four Corners trouble, he was quickly able to settle everything to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"When I reached the Hopi villages," Colonel Scott wrote to a friend in New York, "I found the Indians engaged in the ceremonies incident to the turning back of the sun. They told me that if they did not attend to this at least once each year everybody on the earth would freeze to death. If they failed to attend to this duty, they added, the sun would get clear away from the earth and would never come back again."

"Colonel Scott's collection of Indian pictures and picture stories is probably the most complete in existence. These pictures, most of them done in colors by the Indians, form a wonderful historical collection, and to the person who understands the picture language of the Indians the stories the pictures tell are as easy to read as newspaper stories."

"No tribute was probably paid Colonel Scott that he appreciated as he did that penned by Hadji Mohammed Muallam, the chief priest of Sulu. It was written to Colonel Scott after his return to the United States and long after he had ceased to be the Governor of Sulu."

"This is the tribute of Hadji Mohammed Muallam:

Other Moros who did not take his advice and would not obey his orders, they are dead; they died like beasts; for us, we are still alive. The Moros are loving their father now, and wish to be near him; they are following his advice to plant hemp, coconuts, and cultivate the ground. It is our wish that our father let our names be known to all the American people, big and small, and tell them about us; how we have supported the Government."

We trust that our father comes back again and pays us a visit, the same as Governor Taft has done, who came to Jolo twice. May God prolong the life of our father, and may God make him great. May our father become greater and greater every year, and may he be happy and contented forever and ever. Greetings and best wishes to my father. May he forgive us if we have ever given him a moment of displeasure."

"In a few days Colonel Scott will relinquish the com-

mand of the famous 3d Cavalry, a regiment that has a history surpassed by no organization in the Army. It was the regiment that led the way into Mexico in 1847, and if the Army ever goes in again it is understood that the honor of being the pathfinder will again be given to the 3d Cavalry. It is believed by Army officers that Colonel Scott will remain on the border for some time, because more than any other officer now in the active service he is familiar with the conditions existing along the Rio Grande."

## GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES.

In response to a Senate resolution at the last session a summary of the expenditures of the Government during 1912 "for public health and medical purposes" appears in Senate Document 1072, showing a total of \$19,800,086.23 spent for health purposes. The medical expenditures of the War Department, \$5,714,090.69, are larger than those of any other Department, and are confined entirely to the work of the Army Medical Corps and the construction of Army hospitals. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy spent \$3,730,522.88. The total appropriations for the medical services of the Army and Navy are over half the total charged against public health work.

The Department of Agriculture has the second largest amount charged against it. The Bureau of Chemistry, for the enforcement of the pure food law, is responsible for \$782,263.02, while the Bureau of Animal Industry is charged with \$3,090,403.29. The Isthmian Canal Commission spent \$1,620,391.12 for sanitation, of which \$956,275.01 was spent in maintaining hospitals and asylums, \$35,861.36 in buildings and repairs, while the remainder, amounting to \$640,879.53, was spent in sanitation and the disposal of garbage, street cleaning, etc., in Panama, Colon and the Canal Zone. The soldiers' homes spent \$1,135,626.39, and the Pension Bureau medical service cost \$240,287.44. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department shows an expenditure of \$395,388.71 "for health purposes," but the only specific appropriation available for sanitary work among the Indians is \$60,000 "for relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians," which is wholly inadequate.

The \$1,904,703.04 spent by the Treasury Department for health purposes was largely expended by the U.S. Public Health Service, \$747,635.32 for salaries of officers and employees and the traveling expenses, and \$14,892.80 for the Hygienic Laboratory. The marine hospitals and care for the seamen of the merchant marine required \$367,797.41; the Federal Quarantine Service cost \$414,592.85; preventing epidemic diseases in the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii amounted to \$326,057.38, plus \$30,065.11 for the leprosy investigation station in Hawaii. The State Department is charged with \$36,000 for health purposes; \$19,999.28 of this was to meet the expenses of the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Washington last year, while \$10,163.64 was for the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. Of the remainder \$2,830.55 was the annual share of the United States for the maintenance of the International Sanitary Bureau, and \$3,015.62 for the International Office of Public Health, at Rome. In the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census required \$105,195.47. The Children's Bureau spent \$9,128.01. The Department of Justice paid out for the care of the health of United States prisoners \$42,551.18.

Commenting on these figures the Journal of the American Medical Association expresses the opinion that the only items which can properly be charged against the public health activities of the Government are \$1,533,256.46 of the appropriation for the Public Health Service which is actually spent for public health purposes, the \$782,263.02 spent by the Bureau of Chemistry in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act, and the \$105,195.47 required to operate the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census. Our medical contemporaries hold that "to charge the cost of international conferences, Army and Navy medical services, construction of Army hospitals, expenses of the Pension Bureau and the Bureau of Animal Industry and the sanitation expense of the construction of the Panama Canal as public health expense is absurd. The fact is that instead of the Federal Government expending \$19,800,086.23 last year for public health purposes, it actually spent \$2,420,614.95."

## A DEFENSE OF MODERATE DRINKERS.

The International publishes interesting quotations from a work on "Military Hygiene and Sanitation" by Col. Charles H. Melville, an English authority on these subjects. Speaking of alcohol the author says: "It occupies much the same position *qua* food in the human body as it does *qua* fuel outside. A spirit-lamp is an extremely convenient lamp if it is required to boil a kettle in a hurry, but an extremely bad one if it is required to light or heat a room. Alcohol is a bad food if it is required to supply energy for a forced march, but an extremely good one when it is necessary to spur a man to make himself comfortable for the night, instead of collapsing into an unrefreshing sleep, unsheltered or unfed."

"The difference between alcohol and other stimulants consists in the fact that, quite apart from its effect on the body as a stimulant, it also exercises an important moral and mental influence. Consumed in excess it cannot possibly have any defenders at the present day. It is bad in every way, physically, mentally and morally. The discussion only turns on the point as to what constitutes excess, and whether its consumption in moderation is pernicious or not. There are many honest men who sincerely believe that indulgence in alcoholic liquors in any form and in any quantities is hygienically and morally wrong."

Colonel Melville thinks the majority of his readers would recognize as a moderate drinker a man who drank a moderate amount of wine, or spirits and water or beer at his meals, with perhaps a whiskey-and-soda after his daily game of polo or what not, and another as a "night cap" before going to bed, and who was not in the habit of drinking anything at all of this nature before the mid-day meal. In the experience of the British army he finds this illustration:

"The proportion of teetotalers among the officers of the army is comparatively small; the immense majority are moderate drinkers—in other words, they habitually consume about the amount of alcohol which I have laid down above as being the average standard of that class, and would look on any marked excess above that amount as depriving the individual concerned of the right to be



called a 'moderate drinker.' Probably seventy-five per cent. consume less than half that amount. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that, though the majority of these men indulge in a habit which, according to Sir Victor Horsley, should have 'a most injurious influence on health and life,' the class to which they belong will compare favorably as regards health, activity and longevity, with any other in the country, and that in spite of the fact that many of them are handicapped by exposure to trying climates.

"Again, it is often stated that the health of the race is affected by even moderate drinking. Quite apart from the fact that this statement is unsupported by any statistical evidence, it must be remembered that the present living members of the Teutonic and Scandinavian races, which for many centuries have played a leading, if not the leading, part in the history of the world, are descended from a stock peculiarly addicted to the free consumption of alcohol, and that, speaking for our own race, the British, a hundred years ago drunkenness was rife from the Cabinet Minister to the coal heaver. Whether the race be degenerate at the present day or not is a matter of opinion, which in the absence of accurate anthropological measurements, is incapable of proof. It would be rash to apply that term to Nelson's sailors, or the men who followed Wellington, and it seems improbable that what had not been effected by drunkenness of the previous fifteen hundred years should have been caused by the moderate drinking of the comparatively temperate century that has elapsed since them. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am speaking from the point of view of the student of hygiene, not from that of the teacher of morality. The case for temperance is so overpoweringly strong that it is a pity that its advocates should weaken it by making statements which are contrary to the ordinary experience of mankind. Such statements merely discredit the cause which we all have at heart, those who may be called 'moderate drinkers' just as strongly as those who are actually total abstainers."

#### THE NAVY DENTAL RESERVE LEGISLATION.

In response to an inquiry we would state that the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill, in considering the proviso authorizing a Navy Dental Reserve, struck out the clauses limiting promotions to six from the grade of assistant dental surgeon to the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon in each period of five years, and to three from the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon to the grade of dental surgeon in each period of eleven years. The law as finally approved is printed below in full:

Provided, That a Navy Dental Reserve Corps is hereby authorized to be organized and operated under the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, providing for the organization and operation of a Navy Medical Reserve Corps, and differing therefrom in no respect other than that the qualification requirements of the appointees shall be dental surgeons and graduates of reputable schools of medicine or dentistry instead of "graduates of reputable schools of medicine," and so many of said appointees may be ordered to temporary active service as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, providing the whole number of both Regular Corps and Reserve Corps dental surgeons in active service shall not exceed, in time of peace, one to each 1,500 of the said personnel, and no dental surgeon shall render service other than temporary service until his appointment shall have been confirmed by the Senate: Provided further, That the Dental Corps officers of permanent tenure shall be appointed from the Dental Reserve Corps membership in accordance with the said provisions of the said act, and all such appointees shall be citizens of the United States between twenty-two and thirty years of age, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and before appointment shall pass satisfactory physical and professional examinations, and when appointed shall take rank and precedence in the same manner in all respects as in the case of appointees to the Medical Corps of the Navy, and shall receive corresponding pay and allowances and when they reach the age of sixty-four years be entitled to retired pay.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE.

The plan of the Naval Academy practice cruise of last year will be repeated this year, with some modifications and improvements in details. The First and Second Classes will be distributed among the battleships, about twenty-five in each, and the Third Classmen will have a ship of their own, making a cruise singly abroad.

On board the battleships, the First Classmen do principally deck and division duties, making it their aim to learn as much seamanship and navigation as time and opportunity permit. They also have some training in radio telegraphy. The Second Classmen devote their time to the engineer department and electrical work, but they also have some navigation and radio telegraphy, and gun and boat drills. In revising the course of instruction at the Naval Academy last summer, provision was made to give some special preparation to the First and Second Classes so that they might get the full benefit of the summer work afloat.

The Third Class, last year numbering about 200, cruised in the old battleship Massachusetts, which kept company with the Battleship Fleet. There were so many for a small ship this year, the number being greater, the Massachusetts is to be replaced by the Illinois, a much larger battleship, with higher freeboard and ample space and accommodations for 240 midshipmen. The Illinois is now fitting out at Philadelphia Navy Yard for this purpose. A new feature will be the sending of a dozen or so midshipmen of the present Second Class, who will become First Classmen in June, to accompany the Third Classmen, to act as cadet petty officers, and assistants to the commissioned officers of the ship. This will not only help instruction and discipline, but will be a valuable training for the new First Classmen, and it should be an additional incentive to them. The Illinois will visit Antwerp, Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Funchal, Madeira, returning to Annapolis at the end of August as usual.

#### THE ARMY BANDMASTER STUDENT CLASS.

The U.S. Army Bandmaster Student Class will give a recital on April 1 at Corbin Hall for Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry and the officers and ladies of Governors Island. An interesting and well selected program is being prepared. The purpose of this class of enlisted students is to train a certain number of selected bandmasters each year with the view to fit them to become bandmasters in our Army whenever occasion may present. The course covers a period of two years. Each student is trained in the practical technique of all instruments

used in the band; ear training and solfeggio; theory, including musical acoustics; history of music; arranging band music; conducting; teaching. Thus it is hoped to qualify them to fill the responsible position of bandmaster and to raise the standard of musical performance in our Army bands.

The work is carried on under the auspices of the Institute of Musical Art of New York city, Dr. Frank Damrosch director. The institution is endowed, and its trustees placed ten two-year free scholarships at the disposal of the War Department in 1911. Five scholarships were available Oct. 14, 1911, and five more a year later. It is hoped to continue the work by selection of five bandmen each year to take the place of the graduating class. In this way there will always be ten Army students at the Institute of Musical Art.

The five students who won their scholarships in competitive examination and entered in 1911 will graduate in June, 1913. Their names, which will appear on the program of the concert to be given on April 1, are as follows (names in order of rank and organization): Herbert Henry Short, chief trumpeter, 7th Band, C.A.C.; William J. Stannard, sergeant, 5th Band, C.A.C.; Rocco Resta, corporal, band, 5th Inf.; Fred Fabri, corporal, band, 26th Inf.; Max Boehme, private, band, 29th Inf.

#### RADIO TESTS.

A cablegram from Paris was received at Washington March 21 by the French officers who are in Washington co-operating with the Naval Observatory in determining the difference in longitude between the Observatory and Paris that messages sent by the radio station at Arlington, Va., March 20, were heard by Eiffel Tower. Arlington was unable to hear Paris owing to the static condition of the atmosphere. For a successful determination of the problem it is necessary to have intercommunication, but owing to the approach of unfavorable weather for radio transmission this may not be effected. However, the preliminary arrangements will be made, and the officials of this Government will become acquainted with the instruments of precision brought by the French officers and the methods proposed for the required determination of longitude difference, so the final determination made next winter, when conditions for transmission are at the best and the power of Eiffel Tower has been increased, will be made with the least expenditure of time. A further problem in connection with the experiment is that which concerns the velocity of the electric magnetic waves, and it is hoped that the data obtained will show whether or not this is the same as that of light, 186,000 miles per second, which it has been assumed to be in the past.

The Naval Radio Station at Arlington, Va., sent out a test message to the Eiffel Tower between 9 and 9:25 p.m. March 21. At 9:30 the Arlington Station listened for a period of one-half hour for the time signals from Eiffel Tower, but received no word from them, although their signals could be heard faintly. At 9:40 to 9:50 the Arlington Station sent out time signals to the Eiffel Tower. The tests were somewhat interfered with by the wireless station of the New York Herald. Word was received from the U.S.S. Salem, which left Gibraltar on March 12 on her return trip to the United States, to the effect that her position at 8 p.m. was 34 degrees north latitude and 56 degrees west longitude, or approximately 2,600 miles due west from Gibraltar. The Salem also stated that she had heard the station here nightly since leaving Gibraltar.

#### ARMY TRANSPORT SAILING.

Following is the list of first class assignments of passengers sailing on the U.S.A.T. Thomas March 15 from San Francisco:

For Honolulu—Col. James S. Rogers, 1st U.S. Inf.; Major G. H. Preston, 4th Cav., wife, two children and nurse (Miss M. McCloskey); Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. W. D. Chitty, 4th Cav., wife and three daughters; Chaplain S. H. Bell, 1st F.A., wife and daughter; Capt. W. G. Doane, 25th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 25th Inf., wife and four children; Capt. E. K. Masse, J.A., and wife; 1st Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Rawson Warren, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. L. C. Mudd, M.C.; Lieut. J. A. Ulio, 1st Inf., and sister; Lieut. D. H. Hay, 25th Inf., wife and infant; Lieut. J. L. Siner, M.C., wife and child; Frederick Donnelly, headquarters clerk; E. F. Ely, pay clerk, U.S.A., and wife; M. Maloney, armament machinist, Ord. Dept.; Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, wife of lieutenant colonel, 4th Cav.; Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, mother-in-law of Major Kennedy; Mrs. R. P. Harbold, wife of lieutenant, 25th Inf., and three children; Mrs. E. A. Robbins, wife of headquarters clerk, and child; Henry L. Lee, headquarters clerk; J. A. Phillips, headquarters clerk, wife and child.

For Guam—Pedro Martinez, stenotypewriter, U.S.N.; Miss Albertha Hinds, sister of lieutenant commander, U.S.N.; A. F. Benzon, chief boatswain, U.S.N.

For Manila—Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., and two daughters; Lieut. Col. W. H. Allaire, 8th Inf., and wife; Paymr. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N.; Major A. F. Casad, Ord. Dept., wife and three children; Major E. L. Munson, M.C., wife and two children; Major H. C. Davis, U.S.M.C., wife and son; Major G. O. Cress, 10th Cav., and wife; Capt. A. F. Cassels, 1st F.A., wife and sister-in-law; Capt. S. H. Mould, Q.M.C., wife and child; Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M.C.; Capt. H. H. Moore, P.S.; Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., wife, two children and tutor; Capt. G. M. Holley, 8th Inf., wife and child; Capt. C. G. Lawrence, 24th Inf., wife, infant and mother-in-law; Lieut. H. R. Weston, M.R.C., wife and two children (minors); Lieut. William Anselm, P.S., and wife; Lieut. D. H. Edwards, P.S., and wife; Lieut. W. F. Robinson, jr., 18th Inf., and wife; Lieut. J. S. Coulter, M.C., and wife; Lieut. George B. Lake, M.C., wife and two children; Chaplain E. F. Brophy, 7th Cav.; Lieut. T. M. Foley, M.R.C.; Lieut. F. F. Wing, D.S., wife, two children and governess; 2d Lieut. S. N. Raynor, U.S.M.C., and wife; Lieut. L. A. Beard, 1st F.A., and wife; Lieut. B. E. Brewer, P.S.; Lieut. DeF. W. Morton, 10th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Charles S. Keller, U.S.N.; Lieut. Harley Dagley, P.S.; Ensign S. M. LaBounty, U.S.N.; J. E. Feely, acting dental surgeon, U.S.A.; H. A. Nevins, chief gunner, U.S.N., and wife; Joseph Roy, chief plumber, Q.M.C.; E. W. Bascom, employee, O.D., and wife; George McQuaig, employee, O.D.; G. Morgan, chief engineer, U.S.A.T. Warren; Mrs. E. A. Garlington, wife of Inspector General; Mrs. C. C. Clark, wife of major, 15th Inf., and niece (Miss Rafferty); Miss Rose Gilbreath, sister of lieutenant, 8th Cav.; Frank Marcus, second officer, Nav. Aux. Serv.; Mrs. H. M. Smith, wife of lieutenant, U.S.M.C., infant and mother; Mrs. A. F. Lucas, mother-in-law of ensign, U.S.N.; Mrs. F. B. Garrett, wife of lieutenant, U.S.M.C.;

S. O. Smith, clerk, Engr. Dept.; Mrs. J. F. McCarthy, wife of chief gunner, Navy, and child; Misses A. B. Hafer and J. L. Murphy, nurses, A.N.C.; H. C. Lassiter, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N.; Mrs. E. C. Long, wife of captain, C.A.C.; Mrs. Ida Gallup, wife of insular employee, and son; K. A. Snell, son of insular employee; Mrs. W. H. Barnes, insular employee, and three children.

The second class passengers included the following:

For Honolulu—Mrs. Lena Terry, wife of corporal, 25th Inf.; George Wald, elect. sergt., C.A.C., wife and child; Charles Doyle, elect. sergt., C.A.C., and wife; James H. Wetherholt, master elect., wife and child; H. J. Rath, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C.; William H. Mahoney, engr., C.A.C.; C. J. Edwards, messenger headquarters, and wife; Mrs. Thomas R. Peters, wife of musician, 10th C.A.C.; Mrs. Paul Arendt, wife of private, 1st F.A., and three children; A. Bendig and D. Montgomery, employees, Q.M.C.

For Manila—W. L. Phares, 1st class sergt., H.C., wife and two children; Carl Trometre, ord. sergt., and wife; Mrs. H. Humphrey, wife of chief yeoman, U.S.N.; Mrs. Gus H. Johnson, wife of ex-soldier, and four children; J. B. Ehrenworth, 1st class sergt., H.C., and wife; Wade Simonton, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., and wife; W. R. Geyer, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., wife and child; Mrs. I. Falker, wife of private, 24th Inf., and child; Mrs. W. E. Brown, wife of chief master at arms, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. M. Anderson, wife of chief electrician, U.S.N.; H. Hershberger, principal musician, 7th Cav., and wife; Sergt. Major Charles Grimm, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. H. L. Frey, wife of hospital steward, U.S.N., child and mother; five chief petty officers, U.S.N.

#### SEA SYMPOSIUM ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans on board R.M.S. Adriatic, en route to Naples, Italy, immediately preceding the inauguration of President Wilson sent to him the following message of congratulation:

President Wilson, Washington.

All Americans on steamship Adriatic welcome and sustain you as Chief Magistrate of our nation. We are profoundly moved to commemorate this happy event and forecast its many benefits to our country.

(Signed) LOYAL AMERICANS.

On Mediterranean, near Monaco, 8:30 p.m., March 3, 1913, on board R.M.S. Adriatic.

The resolution to forward this message was adopted at a meeting of passengers at which Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., made remarks complimentary to the new President, at the conclusion of which he said:

Great problems of both an internal and external character confront us. Our membership in the family of nations has made of us a world power and we cannot escape the duties incident thereto. Nor should we neglect or try to shirk them and thereby lessen the dignity of our state, if not endanger its very existence. The vast advances in science, art and commerce by which man is conquering the material world demand of each national sovereignty a participating share in both the responsibilities and the rewards of international comity. There can be no refusal and no middle ground, without loss of prestige, of dignity, of power and of progress. Nations are but aggregations of individuals and both are subject to the same ills. Isolation breeds degeneration, and national degeneracy hastens the climax of national life, and the decline of national vigor.

Nations, like individuals, are only raised above the mediocre by fighting for first place, in any and all phases of national existence.

On these and all other questions of public policy we are to be guided, during the succeeding four years, by a comparatively new but vigorous man in national affairs, who is versed in practical economics. President Wilson, through the public schools of his native state of Virginia to the colleges of Maryland and New Jersey, conscientiously advanced and successfully attained a national reputation as student, teacher, college president, historian, publicist and statesman. As Governor of New Jersey he has attracted the attention of the whole country for a progressive, able, fearless and vigorous administration. He has shown himself capable of independent action and strong leadership. As President of the United States he is entitled to the confidence and support of all the people, and they are entitled to his highest endeavors and supreme devotion to the welfare of the nation.

We have, therefore, come by a natural process of reasoning, and a sequence of correlated facts and truths, to a conception of our duties to-night, as loyal American citizens, to manifest our interest in and our responsibility toward the obligations and duties of our new Chief Executive. And this brings us to an appropriate message of congratulations and an expression of our faith in the stability of republican institutions and the justice of democratic principles, which may be formulated in the following greeting: [The greeting to President Wilson as printed first above.]

Among the well known persons who listened to this address were Rear Admiral Thomas E. McLean, U.S. Navy, retired, Judge Mortimer C. Addams, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Seligman and Gen. E. P. Meany, of New York, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago. Great interest was shown by the passengers in Major Finley's mission to the head of the Mohammedan church, and in response to invitations he delivered three lectures on the subject of the Philippines which excited unexpected interest and led to much intelligent questioning of the lecturer. As a result there was a general agreement that the Philippines must not be abandoned.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING.

The Naval Academy fencers stood third in the intercollegiate fencing championship matches at the Hotel Astor in New York city on March 22, Columbia carrying off first honors. Columbia won 27 and lost 9 bouts. There was a stiff battle for second, which ended in favor of Cornell with 19 wins and 17 defeats. Pennsylvania won 18 and lost 18, the Naval Academy won 16 and lost 20, while Harvard was in last place with 10 victories and 26 defeats. The Military Academy team, which won the title last year, did not compete, while Rayner, who captured the individual honors a year ago, is now a lieutenant in the Army. There was a spirited contest for the distinction of succeeding Lieutenant Rayner, and three men were tied with eight bouts won and two lost: C. R. McPherson, captain of the Pennsylvania team; F. B. O'Connor, the Cornell captain, and J. H. Northrop, of Columbia. In fencing off, McPherson defeated both of his opponents; O'Connor, who is a son of Dr. B. F. O'Connor, national champion with the foils in 1889, was second. The competing teams were:

Columbia—A. N. Clough, captain; L. F. H. Mouquin, J. H. Northrop.

Cornell—F. B. O'Connor, captain; H. W. Sibert, H. A. Wadman.

Harvard—S. F. Damon, captain; J. A. Aylen, R. Van Nordoff.

Naval Academy—A. W. Dunn, captain; B. H. Lingo, R. F. Hans, substitutes, P. T. Glennon, L. R. Gray.

Pennsylvania—C. R. McPherson, captain; H. Van Buskirk, B. Gerhardt, substitute, H. Casaus.

Only fifteen bouts were left for decision Saturday night in the brilliant setting of the ballroom of the hotel,



which was comfortably filled with a crowd in evening dress. All were enthusiastic followers of the sport and cheered the contestants when clever passes were made. In the afternoon thirty bouts were held in the sun parlor of the Astor and other preliminary matches were fenced the day before.

The bouts in which the Navy fencers took part resulted as follows:

Cornell vs. Navy—Sibert, C. beat Hans, N., 7 to 6; O'Connor, C. beat Glennon, N., 5 to 1; Dunn, N., beat Wadman, C., 11 to 9; Sibert, C. beat Gray, N., 9 to 4; Hans, N., beat Wadman, C., 6 to 4; O'Connor, C. beat Dunn, N., 6 to 4. Harvard vs. Navy—Van Nordroff, H., beat Glennon, N., 9 to 3; Aylen, H., beat Glennon, N., 9 to 3; Aylen, H., beat Glennon, H., 13 to 8; Hans, N., beat Aylen, H., 9 to 2; Damon, H., beat Gray, N., 9 to 7; Dunn, N., beat Van Nordroff, H., 6 to 3.

Navy vs. Pennsylvania—Hans, N., beat Gerhard, P., 9 to 5; Van Buskirk, P., beat Dunn, N., 7 to 6; McPherson, P., beat Gray, N., 12 to 9.

Columbia vs. Navy—Clough, C. beat Gray, N., 8 to 3; Northrop, C. beat Dunn, N., 8 to 5; Mouquin, C. beat Hans, N., 6 to 2.

The total scores were:

Columbia—Northrop, won 10, lost 2; Clough, won 9, lost 3; Mouquin, won 8, lost 4. Total, 27 won, 9 lost.

Cornell—O'Connor, won 10, lost 2; Sibert, won 6, lost 6; Wadman, won 3, lost 9. Total, 19 won, 17 lost.

Pennsylvania—McPherson, won 10, lost 2; Van Buskirk, won 6, lost 6; Casaus, won 2, lost 3; Gerhard, lost 7. Total, 18 won, 18 lost.

Navy Academy—Hans, won 8, lost 4; Dunn, won 6, lost 6; Glennon, won 2, lost 4; Gray, lost 3; Lingo, lost 3. Total, 16 won, 20 lost.

Harvard—Damon, won 5, lost 7; Aylen, won 3, lost 9; Van Nordroff, won 2, lost 10. Total, 10 won, 26 lost.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association was held in the Hotel Astor on the morning of March 23. A. N. Clough, captain of the victorious Columbia team, was elected president of the Association. E. Cochrane, of the Naval Academy, was elected vice-president, and W. R. Scott, of Cornell, secretary-treasurer. A graduate rules committee was appointed to go over the conditions laid down for fencing at present and draw up a new code, which it is hoped will prevent long drawn out and tiresome contests and perhaps give variety to the matches by the introduction of a championship for sabers. It was decided that beginning with the championship meet of 1914 a saber championship would be added to the contest with foils. There was a discussion over the withdrawal of West Point from this year's championships and the feeling was general that the return of the Army fencers would be the best for the sport. With this idea in view the following resolution was passed to be sent to the Superintendent of the Military Academy:

Resolved, That the Intercollegiate Fencing Association deeply regrets the withdrawal of the U.S. Military Academy from the intercollegiate championship competition and sincerely hopes that conditions in the future will be such that the Army will continue its affiliation with the Association.

#### ELECTRICIANS AND SERGEANTS, SIG. CORPS.

The following list of master signal electricians and first class sergeants, U.S. Signal Corps, is issued by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer under date of March 22, 1913:

##### MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Name.	Date of rank.	Station.
Magnus Nordquist, April 23, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
Frank Gunnard, April 23, 1904, Ft. Sill, Okla.		
Frank P. Turner, April 23, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.		
Harry W. Capron, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Bliss, Texas.		
John P. Dillon, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.		
Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.		
Joseph T. Bauer, Aug. 1, 1904, Nulato, Alaska.		
Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, New York, N.Y.		
John McRae, Sept. 16, 1905, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
George Lee, Sept. 16, 1905, Chicago, Ill.		
Harry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.		
Henry J. Dornbush, March 1, 1906, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, Valdez, Alaska.		
Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Philippine Islands.		
Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Philippine Islands.		
Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Valdez, Alaska.		
Carl S. Schofield, Dec. 16, 1907, Washington, D.C.		
Zachariah H. Mitchum, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
Charles Murphy, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.		
George Wirth, June 16, 1909, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.		
Charles H. Carpenter, Aug. 16, 1909, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.		
Thomas A. Grant, Dec. 16, 1909, New York, N.Y.		
John C. Flitch, Feb. 19, 1910, Fairbanks, Alaska.		
Thomas I. King, April 23, 1910, Texas City, Texas.		
John T. McAniff, June 23, 1911, Presidio of S.F., Cal.		
Bonnie H. Howe, July 17, 1911, Texas City, Texas.		
Clifford DeKast, Feb. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.		
Leon E. Harper, Feb. 16, 1912, radio operator aboard Army transport.		
Murray B. Dilley, Feb. 16, 1912, Ft. Wood, N.Y.		
Thomas W. Wylie, April 19, 1912, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
William H. Inman, Sept. 27, 1912, Ft. Bliss, Texas.		
Charles W. Chadbourn, Sept. 27, 1912, radio operator aboard Army transport.		
Robert Lochry, Sept. 27, 1912, Ft. Omaha, Neb.		
James A. Wood, Oct. 5, 1912, Washington, D.C.		

##### FIRST CLASS SERGEANTS.

Name.	Date of rank.	Station.
Stephen E. Karigan, April 24, 1899, San Francisco, Cal.		
George J. Kelly, Sept. 1, 1899, Manila, P.I.		
Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Seattle, Wash.		
Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.		
Burt E. Grabo, May 1, 1902, College Park, Md.		
Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Honolulu, H.T.		
Herman H. Walker, June 23, 1902, Texas City, Texas.		
Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Ft. Bliss, Texas.		
John C. Stewart, Aug. 16, 1902, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.		
Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Valdez, Alaska.		
George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Bliss, Texas.		
Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.		
John Young, March 15, 1904, Kokrine, Alaska.		
Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Ft. Mason, Cal.		
Alexander E. Whitworth, June 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.		
Clement B. Hill, June 1, 1904, Valdez, Alaska.		
Edward Holland, June 16, 1904, Ft. McDowell, Cal.		
Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.		
Harry W. Eubank, July 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.		
Joseph H. Munson, July 1, 1904, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.		
John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.		
Herbert C. Horsley, July 1, 1904, Texas City, Texas.		
Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.		
Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.		
Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
Christian Wahl, Nov. 1, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
Charles F. Betz, Nov. 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.		
William J. Zwick, Nov. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.		
Frank Kehoe, jr., Nov. 1, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.		
Max H. Faute, Nov. 16, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.		
Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
William Groat, Nov. 16, 1904, Honolulu, H.T.		
George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.		
Oscar P. Engstrom, Dec. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.		
Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.		
John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Philippine Islands.		
Edward W. Yates, March 1, 1905, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.		
Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Texas City, Texas.		
John A. Perry, March 1, 1905, Sitka, Alaska.		
John A. Horn, June 10, 1905, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.		
Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Seattle, Wash.		
Marion L. Potter, Nov. 16, 1905, Philippine Islands.		
John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Ft. Mason, Cal.		

James R. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
 Samuel B. French, Feb. 1, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
 Arthur B. Crane, Feb. 1, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
 Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Juneau, Alaska.  
 Frank N. Moseley, May 16, 1906, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
 Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Texas City, Texas.  
 Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
 Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
 Walter L. Costenbender, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 John A. Murphy, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
 George B. Smith, Jan. 16, 1907, Nome, Alaska.  
 Louis Anderson, March 16, 1907, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Albert Zieman, Nov. 16, 1907, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.  
 Paul C. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Sitka, Alaska.  
 John H. Hoepfel, March 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, Nome, Alaska.  
 Henry L. Smith, March 2, 1908, Ft. Myer, Va.  
 Leonard Reges, July 6, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Adolf J. Dekker, July 6, 1908, New York, N.Y.  
 Albert E. Stoneman, Sept. 1, 1908, Philippine Islands.  
 Irving Deems, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Wood, N.Y.  
 James Egan, Nov. 2, 1908, Fairbanks, Alaska.  
 Warren C. Bailey, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Edward N. Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 Emil C. Schmanke, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
 David Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 William E. Herb, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
 John E. Kirby, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
 William L. Mooney, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
 Philip F. McQuillan, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Charles A. W. Heitchew, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 George Trefinger, March 16, 1909, Ft. Wood, N.Y.  
 Felix B. LaCrosse, March 16, 1909, Presidio of S.F., Cal.  
 Edward A. Seeley, April 16, 1909, Presidio of S.F., Cal.  
 Larry P. Miller, May 17, 1909, Philippine Islands.  
 James Kelly, May 17, 1909, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Thomas P. Perkins, May 17, 1909, Ketchikan, Alaska.  
 Charles Radcliff, June 16, 1909, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Aron A. Backstrom, July 16, 1909, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
 James E. Faris, Sept. 16, 1909, Philippine Islands.  
 Erle H. Fuller, Oct. 22, 1909, Philippine Islands.  
 Ralph C. Vrooman, Nov. 8, 1909, Seward, Alaska.  
 Allen J. Coughenour, Dec. 1, 1909, Texas City, Texas.  
 William H. Baggett, Dec. 1, 1909, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Jesse A. Beasley, Dec. 16, 1909, Sitka, Alaska.  
 William B. Cox, April 4, 1910, Philippine Islands.  
 Homer J. Silger, April 23, 1910, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 Robert L. Patton, Oct. 16, 1910, Cordova, Alaska.  
 Samuel T. Fisk, Oct. 16, 1910, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Henry Dunn, Oct. 16, 1910, Philippine Islands.  
 Delbert D. Pittman, Oct. 16, 1910, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.  
 Harry W. Macnight, Dec. 6, 1910, Philippine Islands.  
 Calvin E. Ervay, March 7, 1911, Texas City, Texas.  
 George M. Dunsberry, March 7, 1911, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 Albert Burton, June 23, 1911, Skagway, Alaska.  
 Chamberd H. St. Germain, June 30, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Joseph S. Berisford, July 17, 1911, Ft. Wood, N.Y.  
 Herbert R. Smith, July 20, 1911, Texas City, Texas.  
 John A. Dickson, Aug. 13, 1911, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
 Robert C. Vickers, Aug. 23, 1911, Ft. Mason, Cal.  
 Early E. Stradley, Sept. 1, 1911, Philippine Islands.  
 Isaac P. Blade, Nov. 2, 1911, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Lonnie M. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, Seattle, Wash.  
 Thomas Brass, Dec. 13, 1911, Philippine Islands.  
 Albert Jeffries, Dec. 29, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Thomas E. Hunt, Jan. 10, 1912, Presidio of S.F., Cal.  
 Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Jan. 23, 1912, Fairbanks, Alaska.  
 John A. Malterer, Oct. 16, 1912, Fairbanks, Alaska.  
 William B. Gilbert, Oct. 16, 1912, Cordova, Alaska.  
 Isaac Post, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Jacob R. Shettel, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Fred E. Stuard, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.  
 William B. Page, Oct. 16, 1912, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.  
 Richard A. Kreis, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.  
 Joel R. Baker, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.  
 Roy F. Cox, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
 George D. Litherland, Oct. 16, 1912, Washington, D.C.  
 Luther Kytell, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.  
 Alva B. Maloney, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Omaha, Neb.  
 Thomas J. Zimmerman, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Ogishthorpe, Ga.  
 Carlin H. Whitesell, Nov. 16, 1912, Chicago, Ill.  
 John A. Gustafson, Jan. 1, 1913, radio operator aboard Army transport.  
 Walter Keys, Jan. 8, 1913, Seattle, Wash.  
 Edward Ward, Feb. 16, 1913, Philippine Islands.  
 Van E. Roddey, Feb. 25, 1913, Governors Island, N.Y.  
 Charles A. Little, March 6, 1913, Skagway, Alaska.

#### ARGUMENT FOR NAVAL AMALGAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 15 the Navy Personnel bill is criticized by "Square Deal," who holds in his first position that if officers are retired after eighteen years' service at \$1,287 per year the class of men who enter the Service will not be so high as those who enter now. This, of course, is a statement of "Square Deal's" opinion which should be carefully examined.

In the first place, the men who enter the Service (Naval Academy) are boys, not men. They enter at an age when their capacities and minds are utterly unformed. The idea of future pay, active or retired, has little or no place in their minds when they eagerly accept appointments as midshipmen. From the Congressman's point of view, his trouble is the limited number of appointments he can make from the many applicants who besiege him for a naval career. No scheme of naval reorganization will change this fact, because the naval profession is popular, and always will be. Moreover, the great majority of young officers now in the Service, who are the only ones that will be affected by the graded retired pay, are quite ready to take their chances for retirement rather than face the prospect of remaining sixteen years in the lieutenant (J.G.) grade. The question of graded retired pay must be looked at fairly and from all points of view. What is retired pay? Retired pay is really a pension for services previously rendered. This has been upheld by the courts in many instances. The rate of pay actually received at date of retirement may or may not be a measure of the whole service previously rendered, but the total pay that an officer has received during his whole service would be a just measure of such service. If each officer, under this assumption, was informed that hereafter an amount equal to fifty per cent. of his pay for each year of his whole service would be paid him on retirement he would probably be extremely satisfied.

Examining graded rates from this point of view, one would compute the total pay of each officer from graduation for each year up to sixty-two years. Then capitalize the graded rates regarded as an annuity. It is not necessary to assume a rate of interest, as a comparison is all that is wanted.

The annual pay multiplied by the expectation of life at the date of retirement will give the total amount to be paid. From these computations it will be seen that a rear admiral of the upper half, retired at three-quarters pay at sixty-two years of age, will receive forty-three per cent. of his total previous pay on active list.

If they retire in advance of sixty-two they will average fifty-five per cent. of their previous pay. Similarly, rear admirals of the lower half will average sixty-one per cent. of their previous pay. Captains of over thirty years' service drawing three-quarters pay will average 81 per cent.; commanders, under the graded rates, will average 90 per cent.; lieutenant commanders 106 per cent., and lieutenant commanders of eighteen years' service will receive 115 per cent. Hence it is evident

that the graded rates are liberal in the extreme, and most liberal in the lowest grade to the officer of the least length of service of any to be retired under the provisions of the bill.

In regard to amalgamation, "Square Deal" says most of the line officers do not want to be paymasters. Certainly not; nor will most of them have to be paymasters. Only a small number will be required, and it would be strange indeed if out of 800 and odd ensigns no one would volunteer to specialize for pay duties.

Civilians who enter the Pay Corps at present require about four months to fit themselves for their duties. Can anyone reasonably hold the opinion that a graduate of the Naval Academy could not specialize for that duty in the same time? "Square Deal" says most of the paymasters do not want to be line officers—a statement founded on insufficient knowledge. If he will talk with "most of the paymasters" he will change his mind.

The bill does not assume that the amalgamated paymasters are qualified for line duties; it distinctly says they shall continue their present duties, but may try to qualify in the line. Quite a different proposition. The constructor will specialize just as he does now, but instead of entering a special corps will remain a line officer.

"Square Deal" has evidently not read the law regarding precedence. All precedence hereafter will date from the dates of commission in the respective grades. (See Act of March 4, 1913.)

AMALGAMATE.

#### A WELL MANNED NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having read in your issue of Jan. 18, 1913, just received, a letter setting forth the preparedness of the Army, it might leave the public under the impression that the Navy is not equally well prepared, unless assurance to the contrary were given, which is herewith submitted.

To begin with, the fleet consists of two Shippys, a division of Briggs, and several other Hulls and Craft, fitted with a Hatch as required. These have a variety of Riggs. The Slayes are worked by a Saylor and two Hands. An Abel Seaman takes the Helm. At night the navigator will Conn by the Ray of a Starr, should any Shine. The Flagg will fly from the Stearns of all vessels.

The fighting Force is made up practically the same as that of the Army, consisting of Sampsons, an Archer, a Hacker, a Thrasher and a Bowman stationed at different points. There is a Gunn, and two Traynors and two Loders to Mann it, who will Shute a Schott at the foe. It is protected by Shields. The Arms consist of Steele Blades, which the men always Keep Keen and Sharp; a Bowie, a Cleaver, a Hammer, a Kane, a Pike and various Spears and Brands. For ammunition there are two Balls, and a number of Stones if needed. For leaders, two Kaisers, a dozen or more Kings, a Duke and a Prince, all of the Royall families. From the Noble families of lower rank, three Earles, two Lairds, a Lord, a Graf and two Knights. Also a Major and a Sargent for the Marine Corps.

The Medical Department has a Leach and a Nourse to care for and Comfort the Aiken, those in Paine or any who may have Fitts. The hospital will have four Wards, but these are not expected to be filled, as the Navy is composed of men of Strong Hart, Blue Blood and Hale Lung.

The Commissary Department is quite complete. There are four Pecks of Rice, Oates and Corn on the Cobb, and of Beans three. There is Bacon to Fry Crisp, to be served with a Roll and Greens. Of Fish there is Bass and Trout, and Kress to go with it. There are other Staples besides. For dessert there are seven different Berrys, Cake, Pye and many another Sweet Thing. Drinkables comprise Beers, Porter and Coffey.

Delays in replenishing supplies are tided over with four Drakes, a Hogg, a Kidd and a Heard of two Bulls and a Bullock, all of the finest Breed. To feed these there are Clover and Hay.

The personnel consists of a Beyer, who never leaves a place Owen Moore than he can pay; six Butlers, a Lackey, three Chandelers and a large number of Bakers and Cooks.

At the Post on shore there are four Barnes and three Booths, with Sellers, to store provisions, and a Cage for the Bird. Also Mills, and over twenty Millers.

If worst comes to worst there are four Fishers, with a variety of Bates, and four Hunters, who will Hunt and Chase a Baer and a Buck, as well as two Fowlers, and a Falconer with a Heron. These surely will Bag many a Morsell. Besides there are four Gardners and a Farmer to Grow vegetables from the Seed on three government Platts. The Navy is assured of good Pickens.

Transportation will be furnished by a Carter in charge of eight Campbells, assisted by a Sadler, a Waggener and a Cartwright. Water will be obtained from Wells.

This department has four Potts, a Kittel, a Glass, a Sausser and a Stein.

The Fewel question need cause no worry. The Navy has its own Miner to work its Diggins. It controls its own Rhodes, over which its Train of one Carr will make a Trippe whenever necessary. The Cole will thus be carried to the Harber and placed aboard the Collier. It will then be stowed in the Bunker until needed to Prime. To start fires Pyne Wood Burns Very well, but Oak will serve.

Finances are looked after by a Banker, who is prepared to furnish the Price in Sterling, Schillings or Pence. He will also have custody of the Jewels, which at present consist of only one Garnett. The Diman was recently lost. Should anyone be captured he will pay Ransom.

The Legal Department has its Courts, and a Judge, three Mayers and a Squire to try every Case and Settle all Quarles according to the Laws. Three Marshalls will prevent Lynch Law, and arrest all guilty of Plotts to Gamble.

Ecclesiastical features are not neglected. There are two Popes, three Abbots, three Bishops, four Parsons and four Pryors to conduct services in three Churches, all in one Parrish. The Usher will direct everyone to the Wright Pugh, while the Sexton will Ring the Bell. The Navy has its own particular Angel.

Diplomatic relations are of the Best with all Powers. It has a Friend at the Court of the English, French and Irish Peoples. There are also Persons from London, Berlin, Holland and Ireland interested in the Service, and a Hamburger and an Englander who come as Guest. This accounts for the Navy speaking about every Lingo. Artisans not previously mentioned: A number of Taylors, provided with Shears; three Shoemakers, four Weavers, a Plummer, three Sawyers, a Foreman, a Cooper to replace Hoopes on barrels, and a large gang of Smiths. Also several Barbers with Combs to Curl anyone's Beard.

An important function of the Navy is readiness for



service ashore. With boats loaded to the Gunnell they will Rowe to the Beach, and whether Clay, Sands or Rock will Land. Then, with a Rush, they will Cross a Dale two Furlongs wide and capture the Hills. The Masons will quickly erect a Fort, a Castle and some Towers, with a Trench around them. The Gates of the Wall will be locked with Keyes. The Garrisons will occupy these positions, and will be quartered in eleven Halls, four Chambers and the Garrett.

The Walkers will be organized into a Foote Force, and for six Days will Waddell through any Mudd, Marsh or Boggs, Wade every Poole and Pond, and Ford all Brooks they may encounter. If a Lake should confront them they will throw Bridges across. They will scrap like Furey for Gaines of an Inch, and will set such a Swift Pace over Trail and through Lane and Streets that the way the enemy will Crouch and Dodge and side Stepp will be a Marvel. This outfit will Ware Jeans, Bootes, Capps (some a Cotten Hood), a Jersey and a Belt. They will be accompanied by the Navy Fyfe and Drum corps. They will operate for Weeks, and will cover Miles.

The Sommers are the most favorable for these operations, but the Navy is always ready to face the Snow and Frost of Winters. Records will be entered by Means of a Quill Penn on each Page of a Book, and reports transmitted by Cable in Sypher.

The Navy has a Wise Pate, and is generally Merry, Jolly and Gay, though sometimes Moody. They are always up Bright and Early, as their Klock goes off at Cocke Crow.

Entertainment is provided as follows: A Kite to play with, a Riddle to guess, several expert Palmers, and plenty to Read. A Singer gives concerts in the Parks, Arrangements are made for the delivery of a Heap of Mel, which promotes Harmony a great Diehl.

The Navy must expect to have its ups and Downes, but when the test comes, Old and Young, Bieg and Little, Short and Long, Black and White, Good and Badt, all will join, and, taking any Hazard, will make a Boldt and Grimm Fite, and let us hope that before they are Dunn they will Pierce the enemy's lines, and Winn all their Battles on every Field, north and South, east and West, and in the Center.

For those who pass to that other Bourne we will Grieve, and we will decorate their Tomb with Ivey and Moss, and on their Graves we will plant a Rose Bush, Root and Branch.

The Navy asks the Department to Grant but one Boone: Let them go to their Holmes occasionally, and thus Gladden their Lott a little.

J. T. B.

### TO EQUALIZE ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That there may not be gray-haired first lieutenants in one arm who have longer commissioned service in the Army than captains and even majors in other arms, and that fair and just compensation may be the reward for long and faithful service in the fighting arms, as well as in the auxiliary branches, General Wood proposes that all officers in the Regular Army below the grade of brigadier general be promoted after total periods of commissioned service as follows: To a first lieutenant after five years; captain after eleven years; major after twenty-one years; lieutenant colonel after twenty-seven years; colonel after thirty-one years. This proposition is the application of a principle that is observed by all the armies the world over, excepting our own, and is the law governing promotion in our Navy. It is entirely feasible, absolutely just and extremely desirable.

General Wood proposes to retire enough officers (on pay graded according to length of service) to get rid of the surplus officers thus created. This feature is, in the opinion of most people, undesirable for two very good reasons. It is so drastic that injustice and hardship would fall to the lot of many officers who have grown antiquated or worthless through the hard knocks of the Service; but what is more important and interesting to the public is that it would make the surplus list a burden rather than a boon to the country, which is neither desirable nor necessary. Before discussing the manner of eliminating this objectionable feature, let us see what would happen if the plan were put into effect to-day.

In the following arms and corps, which have, from one cause or another, had relatively fast promotion, there would be no extra officers and no promotions due to the proposed scheme: In the Adjutant General's Department, Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery.

In the Infantry and Cavalry, which have had relatively slow promotion, the following list shows the number of promotions and the number of extra officers that would be created in each grade: Infantry—Lieutenant colonels promoted to colonels, 9; majors to lieutenant colonels, 10; captains to majors, 15; first lieutenants to captains, 175; second lieutenants to first lieutenants, 175; vacancies in second lieutenants, 175. Extra Infantry officers created: Colonels, 9; lieutenant colonels, 7; majors, 5; captains, 160; first lieutenants, 0; second lieutenants, 0; total, 181—6=175. Six of the officers who would be promoted to colonels are already extra officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel, so in reality this would make but (9—6) three extra officers, though there would be nine who would be one grade higher than they are at present.

Cavalry—Lieutenant colonels promoted to colonels, 7; majors to lieutenant colonels, 15; captains to majors, 25; first lieutenants to captains, 136; second lieutenants to first lieutenants, 136; vacancies in second lieutenants, 136. Extra Cavalry officers created: Colonels, 7; lieutenant colonels, 8; majors, 10; captains, 111; first lieutenants, 0; second lieutenants, 0; total, 136. Total extra officers (all Infantry and Cavalry): Colonels (16—6), 10; lieutenant colonels, 15; majors, 15; captains, 271; grand total, 311. All the colonels are now entitled to retirement under the thirty-year law, and all the lieutenant colonels will be also within three years.

Only forty of the 311 extra officers are above the grade of captain. Note that this is a much smaller number of extra officers than is required to perform the various duties involving detached service which the Army is at present called upon to supply. The Secretary of War asked Congress two years ago for 612 extra officers and our Republican administration gave us 200. The other 412 are still badly needed, and if they are given to us in the manner proposed all inequality in rank and promotion will be disposed of once and for all; the Army will be one happy, homogeneous body, and in a very short time will be hard to beat for efficiency.

A mild plucking scheme, based, not upon any fixed percentage, but solely upon the needs of the Army, would be wise and just.

In order that such a scheme may prove satisfactory

to the Army and to Congress the General Staff should go carefully over each and every officer's record, select those whose services are not satisfactory, give them a hearing if they desire it, and let that body, with the approval of the President, dispose of them.

Regarding promotion by selection, it is believed that this would inevitably (in the face of human weakness) lead to favoritism and injustice. If the Army develops a genius let Congress deal with him as a separate proposition.

Should Congress not deem it desirable to give the Army 311 of the 412 extra officers for which we have been so long clamoring, and which are so badly needed, here is a plan which would add greatly to the efficiency of the Army in peace as well as in war, and would entirely circumvent the before-mentioned "undesirable feature" of General Wood's plan:

The reserves provided for in the Army bill of last year will in the event of war be ordered to regiments for filling them to war strength. Now why not, by permitting those on the reserve list to re-enlist in the reserve (same pay) until there are enough over and above those required to fill all regiments to war strength, to form such number of regiments as could be officered by these extra officers? In the meantime these officers could be transferred to the reserves on three-fourths pay—not retired, that would demand an explanation to one's friends. Let them be transferred by "application," for "temporary disability" and for the "good of the Service." No other system of elimination would be necessary. Those not fit for the reserve list should be disposed of in one of the three ways possible at the present time. As a matter of fact, the casualties of war would soon exhaust this small reserve of officers, for immediately upon the breaking out of hostilities many officers would be fed into the Militia, and in a thousand other ways the commissioned personnel on duty with the Regular troops would dwindle away as it has done heretofore.

I believe that Mr. Hay's bill, recently enacted, is one of the most businesslike pieces of Army legislation that we have ever had, and I venture the hope and belief that he and his colleagues will take the matter up and straighten out, once and for all time, this other tangled and garbled mess.

On page 46 of the report of the Secretary of War just published appears this statement: "It is therefore considered an absolutely necessary preliminary to any reorganization of the mobile Army to place promotion on an equitable basis independent of organization." There is nothing so true as this statement, but the plan they propose utterly fails to carry out this, their very first and most essential requirement. The effect of the General Staff proposition, so far as it applies to the correcting of the inequalities in rank and promotion, is simply this: A second lieutenant of Cavalry, having been outstripped by an infantryman who, though having much less commissioned service than the cavalryman, precedes the cavalryman by several years to a first lieutenant. When the cavalryman finally reaches the grade of first lieutenant he, by virtue of his longer service, jumps over the head of the infantryman temporarily, and while they occupy the same grade ranks him. The position of the infantryman being unchanged on the lineal list of his own arm, he keeps his lead over the cavalryman, soon reaches his captaincy, when he again goes over the head of the cavalryman for another long period of years. This condition is even more marked between the Cavalry and Field Artillery.

After I was in my sixth year of commissioned service I appointed a private in my troop to a corporality and helped him to obtain a commission. He was assigned to the Field Artillery, and I barely beat him to a first lieutenant. He now ranks officers who graduated at West Point two years before he enlisted as a private in the Army. This is the existing condition right straight through. It is entirely unjust and absolutely unnecessary in view of the simple remedy just pointed out by General Wood.

There are more majors in the Medical Corps than in the Infantry, and there are sixty per cent. more majors who are doctors than there are in all the Cavalry and Field Artillery combined.

The senior captain of Cavalry is forty-five years old and has been an officer in the Service more than twenty-two years, while the junior major in the Medical Corps is thirty-six years old and has been in the Service less than twelve years. This is less service than I have had, and I am below 130 on the list of first lieutenants of Cavalry. I cannot, under present conditions, reach a captaincy within seven years, and though I am a few years older and have more service than the doctor referred to I cannot reach the grade he now occupies in less than twenty years from the present date, at which time I will be fifty-nine years old. The senior major of Cavalry now is fifty-seven years old and has been in the Service since 1876.

My son (born some years after I was commissioned) is now just eight years old. He can graduate at a medical college at the age of twenty-four, Jan. 1, 1929, and on Jan. 1, 1932, he will receive his captaincy and rank the cavalryman out of quarters. Thus we see daily very young men coming into the Army as doctors, and with young and childless wives, rank much older officers, with large families, out of quarters.

It is not the pay we are after, but it is the dignity of rank commensurate with one's age and service—parity of dignity, parity of responsibility and parity of opportunity. The way to develop good men is to give them responsibility. No man can struggle along through the best years of his life in subordinate positions, doing the same old things every day, without hope of reward, seeing himself outstripped through no fault of his own, discriminated against, not even permitted to compete with his contemporaries in other branches for the advantages afforded by the schools of the line, the Staff and the War College, etc., because he has not rank enough to entitle him to it.

Would it not be entirely fair to let doctors enter the Service as second lieutenants and reimburse them gradually for the amount spent on their education while attending medical college? They could also be given a couple of years' "constructive" service in order to compensate for their somewhat greater age at entrance.

General Wood's plan, as modified and outlined above, dovetailed with that provision of the General Staff plan which contemplates that "when any branch of the mobile Army is increased or decreased the officers of the three branches shall share in such increase or decrease in proportion to the authorized strength of each." would like magic transform the forces of the United States from an army of innumerable defects and incongruities into a nucleus for the very best army on earth.

There is no just reason and no conditions obtain that warrant the class distinction that exists in our Army, and let us hope that a brave Congress will turn deaf ears to all lobbyists and relieve us of the yoke that is

crushing the spirit of our Army and breeding discontent and inefficiency in our ranks.

The disease exists; the case is diagnosed; the remedy is prescribed. The way lies clear before the guardians of our national welfare and our individual rights.

EQUALITY.

### THE INTERMINABLE SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During what some brilliant genius has had the temerity to term the "closed season" in the Army, we have nothing but one maddening whirl of school, from one school we are whisked without ceremony into the intricacies of another, and far from appearing to progress or learn by the process of education in vogue, we only appear to be retrograding and to know less than we did at first. We must have equitation schools, fencing schools, garrison schools, non-commissioned officers' schools, trumpeters' schools, horseshoer's schools, cooks' schools, saddlers' schools, post-graduate schools for officers, schools of fire, musketry schools, schools of the line, mounted service schools, Staff College and War College. It might be a wise idea to add a few post-mortem schools.

If there could only be instituted a thorough course in just how to evade the provisions of the Manchu Law, it is thought that there would be no dearth of students to take it; some of those poor unfortunates who now are obliged to do duty with troops instead of holding down some soft snop elsewhere, would flock to it.

It seems to a man "up a tree" that there could not be so much objection to these schools, provided the time ever came when one were deemed to either be efficient or so hopelessly ignorant that years of schools would never teach him anything. In either case, the remedy is obvious; in the one instance, consider the man educated and let it go at that, in the other, give it up as a bad job and get rid of him.

But to advocate this continual grind of never ending school with nothing in prospect to fire the ambition of anyone, with no object except to kill so many hours each day, this will certainly not inspire the victims into stretching themselves, for they well know that it matters not what they do, that just so much time must be spent in this edifying way. Furthermore, some of our generals in embryo lie awake nights thinking of the poor ignorant army we have and devising other progressive schemes of education. Probably we will soon have night schools "in addition to our regular duties."

Let there be an end to which we can all strive. Let it be possible for us to perfect ourselves in the various subjects that it is considered that the Army ought to know. If necessary, let us have examinations or suitable tests from time to time to insure that we are all "up to snuff," but for heaven's sake, give us something definite to steer upon. At present we are like a man lost on the bounding main without a compass. No matter what we do this year, we have the same thing over again next year, and the same *ad infinitum*. Give us something definite to do and when we have done it don't keep us in school forever. On that last day when those fateful three volleys have been fired, followed by the solemn notes of "Taps," if any of us still possess a spark of light, we shall have waived to us from the distance the thrilling sound of school call "from over the hills and far away."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### LETTERS FROM COMM. ETTORE BRAVETTA.

Torino, March 12, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I beg leave to inform Mr. J. B. Gautreau that no Italian soldier will ever forget the true bravery, the soldierlike qualities of the gallant Frenchmen who have fought for our country in the bloody fields of Lombardy. As an old student of the science of war, I am very well aware that Englishmen, Germans, Austrians and American soldiers are proficient in hand-to-hand fighting. I did only wish to rectify what it seemed to me a mistake of Mr. Gautreau regarding our Tripolitan war. Perhaps to all students of history the remembrance of the battles of Cernaia, Calatafimi, San Martino is sufficient to demonstrate the truthfulness of my affirmation regarding the bravery of Italian soldiers and their readiness to use cold steel.

ETTORE BRAVETTA.

In the Journal of the U.S. Artillery, November-December, 1912, Whole No. 117, page 287, I have read: "Of the 14-inch gun there are already four models: the 1907 W.A., which is of the wire-wrapped type, and of which one gun has been constructed; the 1907 M1, W.A., of the hooped type, of which four guns either have been or are being constructed; the 1909 W.A., of the wire type, of which four guns are being constructed; and the model of 1910, of the wire type." As you did not, referring to the bursting of a 14-inch gun, specify the type of the gun, I supposed, having in mind what I have before related, that the gun burst was wire-wound. I made this supposition because of the greatest number of wire-wound guns you have in hand; because your Chief of Ordnance, referring to a 14-inch gun in his report for 1910, stated: "This gun is of the wire-wrapped type, a method of construction which is being extended to all seacoast cannon of 6-inch caliber and over"; and also because I was not willing to accept the hypothesis in the No. 7 of the "Schiffbau" regarding the causes of the bursting of your gun and the adoption of the wire-wound system.

ETTORE BRAVETTA.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y., required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912:

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Address, 20 Vesey street, New York, N.Y. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, none.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. KITTS, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1913.

E. W. WYATT, Notary Public, Westchester Co., Cert. filed in N.Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1915.)



The capture of Adrianople on March 26 was the result of a general assault begun by the allied forces on the Turkish defenses on March 24. From the beginning of the assault it was seen that the Turks would have to yield, as the Bulgarians and Servians steadily pushed on, taking one fort after another. At dawn of March 26 the whole eastern front of the city, including six forts, was taken by the Bulgarians. Shortly after the 23d Shipka Regiment entered the city, part of which was in flames. The Turks had set fire to the stores, the arsenal and some of the barracks. Two hours after noon Schukri Pasha surrendered to General Ivanoff. The gallant defense of this city has been about the only redeeming feature in the military operations of the Turks since the beginning of the Balkan War. On account of his heroic defense of the place Schukri Pasha had been honored by the Sultan with the title of Ghazi, meaning the Victorious. The commanding general of the Bulgarians was General Ivanoff, commander of the Second Army, who was born in 1861 and graduated from the military school at Sofia. The first gun in the siege of Adrianople, which has just terminated in the capitulation of the Turks, was fired Oct. 5. Adrianople being slightly north and west of Lule Burgas, the defeat of the Turks at the latter place left the Bulgarians practically between Adrianople and Constantinople, hence the bravery of the Turks in hanging on with their line of communication with their capital severed is all the more pronounced. The city of Adrianople, on the River Maritza, has been the goal of many conquerors and numerous foreign armies have been within its walls since the days of the great victory of the western Goths over the Emperor Valens in the year 378. During the crusades the city played a large part, and its history records the victory of the Bulgarians in 1205 under King Johnannes over the Byzantine Emperor Baldwin. Adrianople fell into the hands of the Turks in 1361, when it was carried by storm by the Turkish Sultan, Murad I., who brought his Mohammedan hosts into Europe by way of Gallipoli. The city was the chief center of the Ottoman power until 1453, when Constantinople was proclaimed the capital of the empire.

We learn that Major Finley before leaving New York on his special mission to the Sultan of Turkey, in behalf of the Moros of the Southern Philippines, had long pre-arranged conferences with the Turkish Consul General and with Mr. Oscar Straus, our three times Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. To them the mission was fully explained and from them it received most hearty approval and support, Major Finley being furnished with important letters to high Turkish officials, in addition to his credentials from the President (Mr. Taft) and from the War Department. Mr. Straus is greatly interested in this mission because in 1898-1899 when we entered the islands he, as American Ambassador at the Porte, took particular interest in the Moros and caused the Sultan to send a special message to the Mohammedans in Mindanao and Sulu as the result of which they received the American troops in a friendly manner and refrained from joining the insurgents under the agents of Aguinaldo. President McKinley greatly appreciated this service and so informed Mr. Straus, and said that his services were the equal of several thousand troops in the field. He offered him the post at Rome, but it was declined for business reasons. Major Finley occupies the unusual position of the Wakil Mutal-lak (Minister Plenipotentiary) of the Moros, appointed by them March 29, 1912, and special commissioner from the President to further the work begun by Mr. Straus. His orders require him to report for duty to the American Ambassador at Constantinople. While there he will communicate with Mr. Straus, who will be in Paris about the same time. Major Finley is an officer of Infantry, at present unattached. His last assignment was to the 28th Infantry to which he was promoted major, October, 1907, remaining with that command until placed on the unassigned list March, 1911. Major Finley will shortly bring out a book, of which William Churchill, F.R.C.L., is co-author, through the Carnegie Institution of Washington. It will deal with the Subanu mountain tribe of pagans in Mindanao, P.I., and will be called "The Subanu," Major Finley contributing the story of the people and Mr. Churchill the dictionary of speech, etc.

The Scientific American has a graphic comparison of the work upon the Ambrose Channel in New York Harbor, just approaching completion, and that on the Panama Canal. The channel is one-third the size of the canal, but it is now accommodating 27,000,000 tons of shipping, the estimated amount for the Panama Canal being only 10,000,000. The estimated total of material excavated at Panama is 210 million cubic yards to seventy million for the channel. The Scientific American says: "How could a work of such great magnitude at our very door have escaped with so little comment? Can it be that things look larger and more important in proportion to their distance? No. This distortion of mental perspective is apparent, not real. There is no doubt that were the work not covered by a screen of water it would receive great attention and even exaggerated importance. If the same excavation were made in New York city it would cut a swath nearly as wide as Central Park, and stretching from Canal street to 125th street, and about fifteen feet deep. But for the very reason that the channel has been dug under water it is not nearly so important or difficult an engineering undertaking as that of the Panama Canal. Excavation with dredges is far more economical than excavation with steam shovels. The Ambrose Channel was started eleven years ago, and is now practically completed, and yet only four dredges at a time have been used on it, and these dredges were manned by 236 men altogether. At present only two dredges are used in completing the work. On the other hand, the excavation at the Isthmus of Panama has required the services of a veritable army of men. Thirty-five thousand men are now employed. As a matter of fact, what is left to be done in the way of cleaning up the Panama Canal will be accomplished by means of dredges after the canal is open to navigation, because this form of excavation is so much more economical and speedy."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels inspected the Washington Navy Yard on March 27, accompanied by Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and his naval aid, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. The Secretary will give a luncheon on March 29 at one o'clock at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in

honor of the French officers who are co-operating in radio-longitudinal determination.

Niels Gron, a candidate for election to the Folketing or lower house of the Danish Parliament, and who is a graduate of Harvard University, has been in this country since last August engaging the attention of college and civic organizations in the establishment of an American council for Potentia, a magazine published in London for the purpose of disseminating information on matters of international importance. Mr. Gron is reported by the New York Sun as saying that a group of financiers in Denmark have obtained a concession from the Danish government which permitted the organization of a stock company, the issuance of stocks valued at 20,000,000 kroner and the selling of these stocks to whomsoever might care to buy them. Gron and his colleagues exposed the possibility that most of this stock would be bought by persons representing the German government, and created such a furor that the concession was revoked. He declares that at the present time certain privileges are in the hands of these same financiers, which will operate eventually to give Germany control of the harbor of St. Thomas, D.W.I., while placing the responsibility for its protection upon the Danish government. His opinion is that Denmark would be unable to give such protection in the event of international complications and that the result of an attempt by Germany to protect the interests of her citizens there would result in an awkward situation both for Denmark and the United States. His proposition is that the government of Denmark should itself undertake the development of the harbor, thereby placing before the United States a responsible party with whom to deal in the event of trouble, or that the United States should assume the management of the harbor. In such an event he would suggest that in return the United States should relieve the sugar growers of St. Croix of the necessity of paying the present tariff on imported sugar.

A resolution calling on France and Germany to agree to proportional disarmament was adopted by the French National Congress of United Socialists at Brest, March 24. The resolution declared that the present rivalry of arms in the name of peace was provocative of war, which could be prevented by a treaty to reduce the armies of the Powers simultaneously. Gustave Hervé, well known as an anti-military agitator, proposed that the Socialists should ask the French government to open negotiations with Germany on the basis of the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace, he said, was German in race and civilization, and had been an ancient possession of Germany, while Lorraine was French. One of the provinces naturally belonged to Germany and the other to France. Were Germany to consent to the autonomy of the two provinces, he continued, both nations could be satisfied, and their armaments could be reduced. "Suppose the Emperor William refuses?" interrupted one of the delegates. M. Hervé replied if France were willing and Germany were not, if France were ready to arbitrate and disarm and Germany were not, then Germany in the case of war would be the aggressor. The congress adopted a resolution associating itself with the Socialists of Alsace-Lorraine, who have affirmed that they do not want "revenge," which would bring France and Germany to grips. The congress further decided to undertake energetic action in favor of a Franco-German understanding, international arbitration, and a national militia, and to oppose three years' army service.

It is reported from London, March 26, that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons definitely proposed that Germany and Great Britain agree to cancel their program of construction for the year 1914, as he was convinced that this was the only way to terminate one of the most stupid and unnatural chapters in the history of European civilization. His proposal, he argued, would involve no alteration in the relative strength of the world's navies, and added: "We address this proposal to all nations, and to no nation with more profound sincerity than to our great neighbor over the North Sea." Mr. Churchill made graceful recognition of the sensible improvement that had taken place in Anglo-German relations. He announced that the British Admiralty had arranged to lend to first class British liners guns, ammunition and trained gunners to enable those vessels to protect commerce in time of war against armed foreign merchantmen. Mr. Churchill appears to overlook the fact that Germany has other powers to reckon with besides England.

Roger W. Babson, the American statistician, who has been in Europe for several weeks studying the war situation and general international relations from the viewpoint of European bankers, has given the New York Times some interesting views on the result of his study of the actual figures on the subject of the increase of armaments, which is at present the paramount problem with all the great European nations. As the result of this study Mr. Babson says: "The United States also can learn a lesson from this. At this moment we are in no fear of foreign complications, but the United States is still only an experiment. Moreover, the present boundary lines are purely temporary and may be changed in the future as in the past. The nation which grows most rapidly in real strength is bound to have more territory. As the world is now fully divided up, this means that some other nation must give up territory or go out of business. The opening of the Panama Canal will compel the United States to assume a different position in world politics than it has heretofore held. The Monroe Doctrine won't protect South America if Germany, Japan, or any other nation is really more efficient than the United States." "International peace," he added, "will never come through arbitration by third parties, which is simply an artificial and cowardly method of compromise."

Replying to several questions asked by a reader of this paper regarding the return of Greeks and others from the United States to their homeland to participate in the Balkan War, we are informed by the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. (Greek Line), that since the commencement of the Balkan War that Company's S.S. Themistocles sailed from New York on Oct. 18, 1912, and S.S. Athina Nov. 10, 1912, for Piraeus, port of Athens. These steamers, flying the

Greek flag, carried each about 1,250 passengers, and the passengers did not bear any arms. The company has heard of no protest against the departure of returning personnel for any reason whatsoever. These steamers have not returned to New York, as they were, and still are, commandeered by the Greek government. The company further states that it has not heard, and does not believe, that vessels have been chartered specially to carry Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians or Turks for service in the Balkan War. Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians and Turks left on various Mediterranean line steamers.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger gives the "initial addition" to the personnel of the German army under the new bill as about 68,000 men; or on the basis of two years' service, 136,000 in two years, made up of 4,000 officers, 15,000 non-commissioned officers and 117,000 men. The eighteen infantry regiments of two battalions each will receive a third battalion, and the effective of companies, especially those of the covering troops on the frontiers, will be raised. Six new cavalry regiments are to be formed, and the horses and wagons of the field artillery will be largely increased in numbers. The additional number of horses will be about 30,000. Every battery will be able to operate in peace time with its full complement of six guns, together with one ammunition wagon. Cavalry divisions will not, as yet, be formed in peace time. About six new battalions of garrison artillery, with machine-gun companies, will be raised to garrison the new forts on the eastern frontier, and new searchlight companies and telegraph battalions, with six new companies of sappers, will be formed. These increases will give much desired promotion to officers.

Our correspondent "E. J. P." in a letter on page 925 makes an eloquent and convincing argument on behalf of the widows of officers. Everyone familiar with Service conditions will testify to the accuracy of her statements and to the need of some remedy for the conditions she describes. Compelled to come and go at the will of others, and to live in a manner becoming their uniform, officers have less opportunity than civilians with like incomes to provide for the future. We could specify cases at this very moment when a whole regiment of officers are heavily in debt because of the expense of taking their families to the distant stations to which duty has called them. "They should not have married," we hear some cynical bachelor say; but they have married with the full consent, if not with the actual approval, of the military authorities, who have provided quarters at stations contemplating the presence of families, and in accordance with the immemorial custom of the United States Army.

The floods in Ohio and Indiana have seriously interfered with the United States mails. This may cause delay in the receipt of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week and may also serve to explain any delay that may occur in the acknowledgment of letters from our correspondents or their failure to appear in type. We received from Capt. H. S. Miller, C.A.C., at Fort Strong, Mass., a check for \$5 for the storm victims in Ohio and Indiana. Together with a check for \$100 from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the relief fund it has been forwarded to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of the National Red Cross Society, 52 William street, New York city. The nation wide appeal for funds to relieve the sufferers in the flooded districts of the West met with prompt and substantial response in New York. More than \$150,000 was raised during one day by banking concerns, business houses, citizens' committees and general welfare societies, and it is expected that many thousands more will be collected.

Speaking of the war waged against China in support of the opium trade Mr. Gladstone said: "I am in dread of the judgment of God upon England for our national iniquity towards China." The determined efforts being made by the Chinese to put an end to the sale of opium is giving the British merchants a foretaste of this judgment. In the warehouses of Shanghai there are said to be \$350,000,000 worth of opium rotting and hundreds of acres of young poppies have been uprooted by the agents of the Chinese government in the provinces of Szechuen, Gunnan and Shansi. The famine conditions in India are ascribed in part to the attention given to the cultivation of the poppy. An improvement is looked for when this rich soil now occupied by the poppy is devoted to grain.

Gansico, the Filipino who was recently arrested on a charge of stealing military plans of the Corregidor fortifications, P.I., was found guilty March 25 and sentenced to serve nine months in prison. It develops that two blue prints of the Corregidor defenses had already been sent to Japan through agents before Gansico's arrest.

There will be only three or four vacancies to fill from the list of the successful candidates who took the examination held in the Quartermaster Corps March 3 for master electrician. The law authorizes fifteen appointments, but most of these places were filled from the old supply departments in the consolidation.

It is understood that the examining board before which appeared Capt. T. M. Potts and Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., has recommended the promotion of these officers. The board, it is said, takes the position that it is not authorized to make an unfavorable report on account of lack of sea service of the officers.

In testifying before a committee of Congress in December, 1903, Senator Root said: "There are now in the Army only eleven men who at the beginning of the war with Spain ever commanded a regiment, either in war or in peace, either as colonel or lieutenant colonel."

On a revision of his accounts by the Comptroller Lieut. J. S. Woods, U.S.N., has been allowed \$130.30, disallowed by the Auditor, as difference between his pay as ensign and lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 1 to June 12, 1910.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No promotions will result from the appointment of Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d U.S. Cav., to brigadier general, as he is an additional officer.

Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, U.S.N., who retired from age on March 26, 1913, was born in Wisconsin March 26, 1851, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in June, 1867, being graduated in 1872. His first sea service after graduation was on the Asiatic Station, and subsequent duties included service in the Coast Survey, on the Wyoming, Alliance, Omaha, Marion, Minnesota, Constellation, Michigan, Fern, Essex, Glacier, at the navy yard, Boston, commanding the Newport, and he was in charge of the naval magazine at St. Julien's Creek, Va. He was in command of the flotilla of lighthouse vessels during their voyage from the Atlantic coast to their stations in the Pacific in 1908, and was officially commended for this work. He was assigned as commandant of the naval stations at Cavite and Olongapo, P.I., in 1909, and his last assignment to duty was as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. George S. Willits, Walter F. Worthington, W. N. Little and Templin M. Potts, all additional numbers in their grade, will be promoted rear admirals by the retirement of Rear Admiral Mertz, and Comdr. Philip Andrews, Lieut. Comdr. Allan M. Cook and Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd will also be promoted.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Inf., unassigned, promoted colonel March 8, 1913, was born in Massachusetts April 16, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 9th Infantry. He was an officer of that command until April 7, 1904, when he was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department. He had been promoted to major the previous year. At the conclusion of his detail as A.A.G. he was assigned to duty again with his old regiment, the 9th Infantry, in April, 1908. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 21st Infantry, March 3, 1911. His first service after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort McKinney and Rawlins, Wyo., in 1879. He served in the West at various camps and posts in Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah and Arizona, until August, 1888, when he was assigned to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics to June, 1892. He was, among subsequent service, on college duty at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, from March to May, 1898, and next served during the Spanish-American War in Cuba, taking part in the Santiago campaign. After serving a few months at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y., he went to the Philippines with his regiment in March, 1899, for duty in the field there. Colonel Noyes took part in the expedition to China under General Chaffee during the Boxer rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of Tien Tsin, July 13, 1900. After the China expedition he served in Samar, P.I., to April, 1902, and then returned to the United States. He was A.G. at Department of Missouri headquarters, and his last assignment was at Texas City, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters at Fort Bliss, Texas, was retired on March 22, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 20, 1849, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1871, being assigned to the 3d Cavalry as a second lieutenant. He served with the 3d Cavalry until July, 1902, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 9th Cavalry. He was transferred back to the 3d Cavalry in October, 1902, and was detailed A.A.G. April 15, 1903. He was promoted colonel, 4th Cavalry, Aug. 17, 1903, and brigadier general July 30, 1912. General Steever has been under fire in more than fifty engagements. While a second lieutenant he was sent west to what was then the Indian country. He remained in the West about twenty years and made a good record for himself. Later he served as instructor of mathematics at West Point during a period of four years. General Steever was in command of the American Palestine exploring expedition, engaged in a topographical survey of Moab, Gilead, Bashan and the Hauran, Asia, from October, 1872, until October, 1874. Afterward he was placed in charge of the military engineering department of the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth. In 1899 he was sent to the Philippines as a major of the 3d Cavalry. When this regiment came home General Steever came with it, but went back as colonel of the 4th Cavalry. While in the islands he commanded United States forces in no less than thirty-five battles. After the war he was sent to the island of Sulu, where he was made Governor, having the Sultan of Sulu and about 300,000 Moros under him for several years. During the campaign in the Philippines General Steever marched almost 3,000 miles through mountains and forests, and has a record for always winning every engagement in which he participated. General Steever gained much popularity as the right man in charge of the troops along the Mexican frontier in 1912 and earlier. He had deeply studied the Mexican situation, and knew as much about it as any other officer in the Service. He has been familiar with the Spanish language for years past and with conditions in Mexico, and has given great satisfaction in his handling of the frontier difficulties. General Steever would have retired for age on Aug. 20, 1913.

Lieut. Col. George Bell, Jr., Inf., detailed Inspector General, promoted colonel from March 9, 1913, vice Miller, unassigned, detached from his proper command, was born in Maryland Jan. 23, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry. He was promoted captain, 1st Infantry, April 16, 1898, and was transferred to the 15th Infantry in June, 1903. He was promoted major, 12th Infantry, July 26, 1903; was transferred to the 1st Infantry, Feb. 6, 1904, and detailed Inspector General in August, 1907. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911, and was detailed Inspector General the following April. He was a son of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Bell, class of 1853, U.S.M.A. Colonel Bell's first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Maginnis, Mont., and he served at various other posts in that state to 1888, when he went to Fort Snelling. Subsequent service included duty at Cornell University as professor of military science and tactics. He went with his regiment to Cuba in 1898, via Port Tampa, Fla., landed at Daiquiri, and participated in the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898. Colonel Bell took part in all engagements in the trenches before Santiago until its surrender, July 17, 1898. He was recommended for the brevet of major. Colonel Bell received the degree of LL.B. from Cornell University in June, 1894, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1895. His last post of duty was at San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 14th U.S. Inf., who will be retired from active service April 21, 1913, for disability incident to the Service, was born in New York July 1, 1875. He was a cadet at West Point from June

15, 1896, to May 3, 1897, and from June 18, 1897, to Jan. 28, 1899. He was appointed second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in April, 1899; was promoted first lieutenant, 16th Infantry, in February, 1901, and was transferred to the 4th Infantry the following November. He was transferred to the 27th Infantry in 1902, and to the 4th Infantry in 1903. He was promoted captain, 16th Infantry, in June, 1908. Captain Van Schaick has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

Capt. Walter B. Elliott, Inf., U.S.A., will be retired for disability incident to the Service on April 4, 1913. He was born in Alabama Aug. 18, 1864, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant in Troop K, 3d U.S. Cavalry, from Nov. 3, 1891, to Feb. 2, 1895. He served as first lieutenant, 6th Missouri Volunteers, from July 20, 1898, to May, 1899, and as captain, 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1899, to June, 1901. After serving as a first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, 30th U.S. Infantry, Aug. 8, 1901. He was transferred to the 23d Infantry in 1902, to the 7th Infantry in 1903, and was promoted captain, 23d Infantry, in 1910. He was placed on the unassigned list in July, 1911. He has been at Fort Bayard, N.M.

## PROMOTION OF COLONEL SCOTT.

If the plan of seniority in promotion to the rank of brigadier general was to be disregarded, we do not think a better selection could have been made for promotion than that of Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d U.S. Cav. Born in Kentucky Sept. 22, 1853, and graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 7th Cavalry June 26, 1876, a few days after graduation, and served as an officer of that regiment until Feb. 25, 1903, when he was promoted major, 3d Cavalry. He was transferred to the 14th Cavalry March 16, 1903; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry March 3, 1911, and colonel, 3d Cavalry, Aug. 18, 1911.

For about twenty years the service of General Scott was that of an active Cavalry officer under the old-time Indian conditions, serving in the campaigns against Chief Joseph, against Red Cloud and other Sioux and Cheyenne chieftains. But his service was even more distinguished than the average fine fighting cavalryman, in that he had the ability and personality to handle Indians superlatively well, and made a close study of their dialects and of the lingua franca of the plains—sign language—and was of invaluable service to General Miles and the other Indian commanders in preventing many misunderstandings and embryo wars from developing into fierce conflicts. Ever since the early eighties he has been used in this work among the Kiowas, Navajos and the Hopis, in cutting the Gordan knot where other officials had failed, and representing the Great Father in Washington directly. For years he had charge of the Apache prisoners of Geronimo's band at Fort Sill. Before he left the plains at the outbreak of the Spanish War General Scott had made all these fierce hostilities a band of prosperous farmers and shepherds. Since the outbreak of the Spanish War he has been on most important staff and civil duties in Cuba and in the Philippines. He left at the outbreak of the Spanish War most important scientific work for the Smithsonian Institution to go to the front as adjutant general for General Ludlow.

During more than three years in Cuba he was chief of staff for Gen. Leonard Wood, and for many months at a time acted as Governor General during General Wood's absence or sickness. He accompanied General Wood to the Philippines in 1903, and showed that the same wonderful influence with American Indians could be as successfully used in handling the various Malay tribes of Jolo and Mindanao. From 1903 to 1907 he was Governor of Jolo and the remaining islands of the Sulu archipelago. When he became Governor the American control did not extend beyond the walls of Jolo, to which Spanish authority had been confined for generations. He spread thorough control over the Sulu archipelago mostly by force of personality and tactful handling of the natives, a thorough appreciation of their temperament and rights. The several hostile chiefs in Jolo who at different times tried to raise the other tribes against American control were one by one subdued. Colonel Scott showed himself able to change from a successful administrator to a thoroughly efficient commander in the field.

During his campaign against Panglima Hassan he was terribly wounded in a fight near Crater Lake, but in a few days he was out of the hospital in active command, although his wounded hands had to be strapped to his breast while his pony was led by an orderly. Although his wounds were open for three months he kept the field until he defeated Hassan and his chiefs three times in fierce fights, and finally ran Hassan down and killed him. In all these expeditions he handled Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery successfully, and more than any other colonel in the Service to-day has had this wide and thorough experience of handling all arms in the field and against an active enemy. General Scott was recalled from the Philippines and made Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, from which command he was relieved a year ago to take command of the 3d Cavalry on the border. In spite of his severe wounds General Scott is thoroughly fit and active for any kind of service.

## RETIREMENT OF COLONEL BISHOP.

Col. Hoi S. Bishop, Cav., U.S.A., on his own application will be transferred to the retired list April 5, 1913, after more than forty-three years' service. Colonel Bishop is from Wisconsin, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1873, going to the 5th Cavalry. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1908. His entire service has been with the Cavalry, and the active list loses a very valuable officer. Colonel Bishop was commissioned a second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, 1873; was promoted first lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, 1879; to captain, 5th Cavalry, 1892; to Major, 5th Cavalry, 1902; to lieutenant colonel, 15th Cavalry, 1909, and to colonel of Cavalry on March 3, 1911. He served in all grades from second lieutenant to major in the 5th Cavalry, a period of more than thirty-five years, under such commanders as General Merritt, General Carr, General Wade and General Carpenter. The first station of Colonel Bishop was Fort Whipple, Ariz., and upon reporting there, in 1873, he at once took the field against hostile Apache Indians, and was almost continuously in the field until his regiment changed station to the Indian Territory in July, 1875. He participated in the campaigns against the hostile Hualpais Apaches, the campaigns against the Apache Mojaves, and the campaigns against the Chimhuaves Indians. He was in the engagements at Marble Cañon, New River, and at Mears Wells, and was twice recommended for brevet first lieutenant by General Crook, commanding the department.

In the fall of 1875, to prevent trouble between the

Indians and the buffalo hide hunters, he was detailed in command of a detachment to accompany the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Indians on their annual buffalo hunt through the western part of Indian Territory and the Panhandle of Texas. On his return from this trip he was sent in command of a detachment to pursue and chastise a marauding band of hostile Osage Indians. After a march of about 125 miles in thirty-six hours he overtook the Indians on Horse Creek, Indian Territory, dispersed them and captured all of their horses, women and children. For this service he and his detachment was commended in a letter by the department commander, General Pope.

In 1876 Colonel Bishop took part in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition against the Sioux Indians, and participated in the action on Indian Creek, Wyo., on July 17, 1876, and at Slim Buttes, Dak., on Sept. 9 and 10, 1876. After the 1876 campaign he was stationed at Fort McPherson, Neb., until in July, 1877, when he was transferred to Fort Washakie, Wyo., where he participated in the Nez Percé Indian campaign, commanding a company of Indian scouts. In 1878 he participated in the campaign against hostile Bannock Indians, and was engaged in the affairs on the headwaters of Horse Creek and Big Wind River, Wyo., in September, 1878.

In June, 1879, when he was promoted to first lieutenant, he was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in September and October, 1879, after the hostile Ute Indians had killed Major Thornburg and had corralled his command on Milk Creek, Colo., Colonel Bishop participated in the forced march under General Merritt to the relief of Major Thornburg's command, and also took part in the combat at Milk Creek and in the pursuit of the Indians to Grand River, Colo. He also participated in the Ute expedition during the winter of 1879 and 1880, on White River, Colo. In March, 1880, he returned to his station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Subsequent duty included guarding the border between Kansas and Indian Territory against a threatened outbreak of the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Indians in 1885 and in the field with his troop as guard to the cattle trail through Indian Territory from Texas to Kansas. From 1885 to 1887 he was engaged in preventing the depredations of timber thieves and of game hunters in the Indian Territory, and in guarding the opening of the Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma) to settlement.

At the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago, Ill., in 1892, Colonel Bishop was selected and sent as one of the officers to command a troop of the 5th Cavalry at the fair. In December, 1892, he was stationed at Fort Reno, Okla., where in 1893 his troop, K, 5th Cavalry, won the "Nevada Trophy." This was the first time that a Cavalry organization had ever successfully competed for this trophy. He was appointed as a member of a board to purchase horses for the Rough Riders in 1898 and for the 1st Texas Cavalry Regiment. He was later placed in command of one of the squadrons of the 5th Cavalry, and moved with the regiment to Tampa, Fla. He proceeded with his regiment to Porto Rico in November, 1898, and among other duties assisted in the formulation of the election laws, the registration of the legal voters and the holding of elections preparatory to the formation of civil government in the islands.

In the Philippine Islands he was stationed at Pasig, at Angeles and at Camp Stotsenburg. In 1901 he was placed in command of several troops of Cavalry, some Philippine Scouts and some Constabulary to prevent communication between the insurgents in northern Luzon and in southern Luzon. He also assisted in the formation of the civil government in the province of Rizal, Luzon. He returned to the United States in July, 1903, and was stationed at Fort Grant and at Fort Apache, Ariz., commanding the post until in November, 1907, when he was sent to Washington, D.C., for a tour of service at the Army War College. He acted as chief umpire at the field maneuvers at Camp Sparta, Wis., during August, 1910, and in 1911 he was promoted to colonel of Cavalry, with station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he is now serving.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

On Saturday evening, March 22, at a dinner given at Annapolis, Md., by Mrs. N. Winslow Pickering, the engagement of Miss Langdon D. Pickering, of the First Class at the Naval Academy, and Miss Janet Gottlieb, daughter of Mr. Frederick H. Gottlieb, of Baltimore, was announced. The wedding will take place soon after Midshipman Pickering graduates in June. Miss Gottlieb is a sister of Mrs. Langdon Moore, whose husband is a son of Captain Moore, of the Navy. Those present at the announcement dinner, in addition to the hostess and the engaged couple, were Miss Esther Gottlieb, sister of Miss Janet; Misses Dorothy Pickering, Frances Hall, Anita Cresap and Katherine Knight; Mrs. Pickering, wife of Ensign Pickering, U.S.N., and Midshipman Richard Knight, Cullen H. Want, Julian B. Timberlake, Adolf Von S. Pichardt and George Marvell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Easton, of Arcola, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence Lyle Easton, to Cadet Clarence E. Bradburn, U.S.M.A., of Nebo, Ill. Cadet Bradburn will be graduated in June, 1913.

Dr. Emil W. Krackowicz has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Mary Parmelee, to Lieut. Walter Kilshaw Dunn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, at four o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, New York city, N.Y.

Miss Esther Alberta Bates, daughter of Mrs. Martha E. Bates, of No. 414 Richmond terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., was married March 22, 1913, at her home, to Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, U.S.N., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harold Patterson, of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, who was a classmate in college of the bride's father, the late Rev. A. E. Bates. The bride was given away by her mother, and was attended by Mrs. Baltzy, wife of Ensign Frederick Baltzy, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Farber, of Brooklyn, her cousin. Ensign John P. Dalton, U.S.N., was best man. The bride's gown was of white satin brocade trimmed with princess lace. Her attendants wore gowns of pink and white. Ensign Wenzell will rejoice his ship, the Louisiana, at Norfolk, Va., after a honeymoon in the South.

The engagement is announced of Korvettenkapitän Erich von Müller, Naval Attaché to the German Embassy in London, and Mrs. Emily Symington, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D. Morgan Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Symington is the widow of E. Harrison Symington, of Baltimore, and a niece of the late Rear Admirals Harry Taylor and Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., and of the late Major Franck Taylor, U.S.A. The marriage will take place in Baden Baden, Germany, early in July.

Miss Nell Elizabeth Henderson and Mr. Michael



Joseph Stubbs, paymaster's clerk on the U.S.S. Louisiana, will be married by Rev. Father Walters at the Sacred Heart Church, Norfolk, Va., Monday morning, March 31.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie Langhorne and Lieut. Ernest A. Perkins, U.S.M.C., which occurred Monday evening, March 24, 1913, at the bride's home, Norfolk, Va., was followed by a brilliant reception. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins left for San Francisco, when they sail April 5 for Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, of Washington, D.C., have recently announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Feroline, to Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Miss Perkins is a sister of Mrs. Francis Ruggles, wife of Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

One of the most popular social events held on the Canal Zone since its occupation by the United States, and which was attended by the entire Isthmian Canal Commission, was the marriage on the afternoon of March 4, 1913, of Miss Helen Mildred Rogers, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers, 10th U.S. Inf., to Mr. Franklin Cummings Sibert. The ceremony took place in the Commission Chapel at Las Cascadas, which was beautifully and profusely decorated with palms, ferns and other tropical plants and the altar, backed by the national and 10th Infantry colors, was literally covered with hundreds of orchid blossoms. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain H. A. Brown, U.S.A., and the music was furnished by the 10th Infantry orchestra with Miss Coe at the piano. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an exquisite imported gown of white satin with real princess lace over dress, trimmed with pearls and silver, with a court train. She wore a long tulle veil caught with orchids, and her bouquet was of orchid blossoms. Miss Marie Birmingham, of St. Paul, Minn., a niece of Colonel Birmingham, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was maid of honor, and her gown was of pale pink charmeuse, draped with old duchess lace. She carried a shower of pink roses. There were four bridesmaids, all wearing elaborate gowns, Miss Jervey, of Gatun, C.Z.; Miss Roberts, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Wardlaw, of Colon, Panama, and Miss Fore, of Culebra, C.Z. They carried large bouquets of roses and orchids. Lieut. Harry J. Malony, a classmate of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Lieutenants Patch, Lockett, Kutz and Heidt. The officers of the 10th Infantry and their wives attended in a body. Companies I and B also being present. The wedding party was preceded down the aisle by Misses True Merrill and Landon Reed, each of whom carried large baskets of orchid blossoms, and Masters Harwood and Noyes Merrill as pillow bearers. Following the ceremony there was a reception in K. of P. Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the event. In the receiving line were Captain Ingram, adjutant, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. W. L. Sibert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene. A luncheon and punch were served and the younger people enjoyed a dance until late in the evening. Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Jones presided at the punch and lemonade tables. Among the two hundred guests present were Governor and Mrs. Thatcher, Hon. Sir Claude Mallet, English Minister to Panama, and wife, Col. and Mrs. Gorgas, Col. and Mrs. Philipps, Col. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Schildhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Fore and two daughters, Col. and Mrs. Gaillard, Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Major and Mrs. Crabtree, Major and Mrs. Hoffman, Judge and Mrs. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Parisian, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Lieut. and Mrs. Mears, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Aubrey, Miss Koehler, of Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Acker, Major Ward, Q.M. Corps, and wife, Mrs. Rhinold and son, of Philadelphia, Julian Smith and Clement Chinn, of Louisville, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert left Colon, R.P., about seven o'clock in the evening for a month's visit in Costa Rica. They will be at home at Las Cascadas after April 15.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Garnet Joseph Wolseley, son of Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley; Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, of the British army, died at Mentone, France, March 25, 1913, after an active military life of campaigning in various parts of the world. He was born June 4, 1833. He fought in the Burmese, Crimean and Ashantee wars, saw service in China and India, and was one of England's most distinguished soldiers. For conducting the Ashantee war in Africa he was given a Parliamentary grant of \$125,000, presented with the freedom of the city of London and a sword costing \$500. He was created a viscount in 1885, became a field marshal in 1894 and was commander-in-chief of the army from 1895 to 1900. He was born in Ireland in 1833 and entered the army in 1852, serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Sebastopol, where he was wounded and left for dead on the field. After that he took part in or commanded in every notable military undertaking of England: The India mutiny, the Red River expedition in Canada, the Zulu war. His one failure was when he was sent to Egypt to the relief of Gordon. His steamer arrived at Khartoum forty-eight hours too late to save Gordon from the Mahdists; nevertheless, both houses of Parliament thanked their General, and for his services he was made Viscount Wolseley. Sept. 13, 1882, he faced the army of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir. Wolseley had made a feint of disembarking his troops at Alexandria, but swiftly sent them round to Ismailia in the Suez Canal and carried Tel-el-Kebir by the bayonet. He was just thirty-seven when he received his first independent command, that of the Red River expedition to quell the rising of Louis Riel in Manitoba. There was but little fighting, but the leading of 1,700 men with supplies across swamps and through forests was a brilliant military achievement. He was with Gen. Robert E. Lee during a part of the Civil War, and wrote a book on his campaigns. Successful as was his career there were not wanting disappointments. The opposition of the Horse Guards cost him the post of commander-in-chief of India, on which he had set his heart, and it was sorely displeasing that Lord Roberts was chosen to rescue England's flag in South Africa during the Boer war. Part of the final success, however, was due to the system of reserves, which Lord Wolseley originated. He wrote many books, chief among them being the "Life of Marlborough," "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service" and the "Story of a Soldier's Life." He is succeeded in his title by his daughter, the Hon. Frances Garnet Wolseley, who inherits it by special remainder.

Brig. Gen. Alexander James Perry, U.S.A., retired, who died in Washington, D.C., March 26, 1913, in his eighty-fifth year, was born in New London, Conn., on Dec. 11, 1828, and entered the U.S.M.A. in 1847. He was graduated and promoted to the Army brevet second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1851. His first duty

after graduation was at Castle Pinckney, S.C. He was promoted second lieutenant July 1, 1852, and took part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1852, and was in the action against the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in 1852. He was promoted first lieutenant, 2d Artillery, in 1854. He was appointed an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in May, 1861, and served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., until July in that year, when he went to Washington to take charge of the Bureau of Clothing and Equipage in the Quartermaster General's office. He was appointed a quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in 1862, and colonel in 1864. General Perry received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and those of colonel and brigadier general for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. General Perry remained in Washington until 1870, and then served in Nebraska, Texas, New York, Washington and California, being placed on the retired list in 1892 for age, while holding the rank of colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service. General Perry has two sons on the retired list of the Army, Capt. Alexander W. Perry, who resides in Washington, D.C., and Capt. John A. Perry, who resides in Asheville, N.C. His daughter, Lucretia, was married Sept. 29, 1881, to Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, the celebrated paleontologist, president of the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological Society, and associated in the management of numerous other scientific bodies. Mrs. Perry is a member of the Adams family of Augusta, Ga., who have for several generations had a home on the "Sand Hills" in Augusta.

Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, who was active in the establishment of the New York Naval Militia and was prominent in shipping circles, died at Remsenburg, Long Island, N.Y., March 25, 1913. Mr. Vanderbilt was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1844. He began his business career as a clerk in a shipping house, and later served in the merchant marine. In the Civil War he entered the U.S. Navy as a master's mate, July 20, 1863, and was promoted acting ensign Feb. 1, 1865, and was honorably discharged Oct. 12, 1865. Mr. Vanderbilt took part in many engagements while on the staff of Admiral Porter, including the battles of Fort Fisher, the capture of Wilmington and the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. After the capture of Wilmington he was made fleet signal officer, and was one of the escort to President Lincoln on his memorable entrance into Richmond after the fall of that city. Mr. Vanderbilt in 1888 was the leading spirit of a committee of merchants and shipping men who communicated with Mr. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of forming a naval reserve. Later a law was passed by the State Legislature of New York establishing a Naval Militia. Mr. Vanderbilt was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the G.A.R., the U.S. Naval Institute, the Army and Navy Club of Washington and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is survived by two daughters.

Mr. Robert Furey, brother of Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 12, 1913.

Mrs. Fannie Wright Miller, mother of Mrs. Cabell, wife of Capt. L. D. Cabell, 10th U.S. Inf., died at Dallas, Texas, March 9, 1913.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, father of Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, U.S.N., died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1913.

Mrs. Emma T. Hamner, wife of Col. W. H. Hamner, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Mrs. J. F. Huston, wife of Col. J. F. Huston, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 14, 1913.

A correspondent, "G. C. G.," writing as to the death of Col. John M. Bacon, U.S.A., noted in our issue of March 22, page 890, says: "Gen. John M. Bacon, U.S.A., passed to the beyond March 19, 1913, closing a career worthy of any soldier. John Bacon was one of those young Kentuckians in 1861 who promptly accepted the issue of war, come what may, a mere youth, and joined the Cavalry and afterward became a first lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He served in Tennessee and other states in the same regiment with those gallant spirits, Colonel Cooper and the only Jack Weston, and marched to the sea. General Sherman held Bacon in the highest esteem, and the warmest friendship existed between them when serving on the staff of the general of the Army. General Bacon, after winning his spurs in the war, was given a captaincy in 1866, and afterward proved his metal in Indian warfare. He fought his last fight far away from his Kentucky home that he loved so well. May the sod rest lightly above him as he sleeps the sleep of a soldier true."

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born at Washington, D.C., March 17, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, U.S.N.

A daughter, Elsie Caroline, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 24, to Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., and Mrs. Bell.

The birth of a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. John Richard Walker, 12th Inf., on February 26, 1913, is announced.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., have returned from Europe, and are residing temporarily at the Lonsdale, in Washington.

The Rev. Ernest Wetherill Wood, rector of St. Paul's Church, Montrose, Pa., has recently been appointed a chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Miss Elsie Downing, of Washington, D.C., is the house guest of the Misses Gleaves, daughters of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y.

Mrs. Christopher Greenwald and daughter, Elsie, of New Hampton, Iowa, are spending the winter with Lieut. Carl Greenwald, 5th U.S. Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. Thurston Hughes, wife of Lieutenant Hughes, U.S.A., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Frederick Leech, in Washington, D.C., returned on March 29 to West Point, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, who have been spending some time in Florida, returned to their Sheridan Circle residence in Washington, D.C., this week, and will remain until the last of April.

Capt. Volney Chase, U.S.N., of the War College, Newport, R.I., has been the house guest for the past week of Mrs. Bunker in her Sunderland place home, Washington, D.C. Miss Thayer, of New York, who is well known in musical circles, being the daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Thayer, the well known composer and organist of Boston, will be her house guest this week.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, U.S.A., is visiting in Washington, D.C.

Miss Jeannette Allen, daughter of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is making a series of visits in Philadelphia and New York city.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge in Washington, D.C., March 27.

Mrs. Frank B. Freyer, wife of Lieutenant Freyer, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge, followed by a tea, in Washington, D.C., on March 19.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., will review the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, Comdr. K. L. Martin, in its armory in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, April 8.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 25.

Lieut. J. W. Everington, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Everington have returned to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., from a three months' leave of absence. After visiting the Pacific coast they returned by way of Panama.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison entertained a box party at the exhibition drill given at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday, March 28, for the benefit of the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Myer.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marsh in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, March 26.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., who has been spending six weeks in Panama with Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goethals, returned last week to her home in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morton and small son, who have been visiting Mrs. Morton's parents, Rear Admiral Thomas Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, at their apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., returned to Annapolis, Md., on March 25.

Major William T. Littebrant, 1st U.S. Cav., has been designated acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane. Lieut. Col. W. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., the present superintendent of the park, has completed his tour of duty in that capacity.

Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, wife of Capt. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, wife of Commander Willard, U.S.N., received the members of the Lenten Skating Club, organized under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society, at the last meeting, which was held at the Arcade Rink in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, March 18. The attendance was very large, and many tea parties were given in the semi-circle around the rink.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Haynes, who are the guests of their niece, Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Lieutenant Rhodes, U.S.N., at their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, entertained a box party March 25 at the Columbia Theater in compliment to the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson. The other guests were Mrs. W. W. Dixon and Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N. A supper at the New Willard followed.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall will be entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Saturday night, March 29, by Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marsh. Captain Marsh and Mrs. Marsh entertained at dinner March 25 the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Chinda; the Naval Attaché of the Embassy, Commander Takeuchi; the Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Inouye; the Counselor, Mr. Shidehara; Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Harold Sewall and Mrs. Taylor Evans.

Chief Btsn. F. W. Metters, U.S.N., who is on duty at the U.S. Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaii, has been troubled by a confusion of his record with that of Btsn. W. B. Meeteer, U.S.N., who was retired from active duty on Feb. 11. Owing to the similarity of names and ranks, Boatswain Meeteer in the notices of his retirement was credited with a part of the record of Chief Boatswain Metters. The former was never on duty in Hawaii, and it was Metters, not Meeteer, who was born in England July 24, 1873, and was commissioned May 16, 1910.

The picture of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry charging rebel works at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, which was presented to the state of Vermont by Gen. James M. Schroommaker and which for several days was exhibited in the window of the T. S. Peck insurance office at Burlington, Vt., has been sent to the State House at Montpelier, and will be hung in the office of the Adjutant General. General Schroommaker has been appointed chairman of the commissioners of the state of Pennsylvania for the Gettysburg celebration by the Governor of that state, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia.

The commissioners upon the monument to the 1st Vermont Cavalry, to be unveiled and dedicated at Gettysburg July 3, have received information from the contractors that the monument will positively be finished in time for the unveiling and dedication exercises on that day. Photographs of participants in the battle have been procured and are now in the hands of the sculptor, who will model the faces of the charging Vermont cavalrymen after the features shown in the photographs, so that the finished monument will have real historic value as a portrayal of men actually engaged in the battle as well as an expression of the artist's conception of the struggle.

A new case of exhibits, comprising relics of the Washburn family, has just been installed in the National Museum at Washington, presented to the Government by Mrs. Albert Warren Kelsey, of Philadelphia, daughter of Major Gen. Cadwallader Colden Washburn, U.S.V. General Washburn was born in Maine in 1818, and died in Arkansas in 1882. He served five terms in Congress from Wisconsin; served in the Civil War as colonel, brigadier general and major general in the Union Army, and held office as Governor of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1874. There are in the collection a sword and scabbard and a blue uniform coat of the frock pattern of the Civil War period, photographs and portraits and many other interesting mementos and relics. In a large frame there is a series of photographs of other members of the Washburn family, including Mrs. Martha B. Washburn, her husband, Israel Washburn, and their ten children, nearly all of whom distinguished themselves in point of services to the United States, and among whom was the late Major General Washburn; Israel Washburn, jr., Governor of Maine; Elihu Benjamin Washburn, Member of Congress, Secretary of State and Minister to France; Charles Ames Washburn, editor, Alta, Cal., and Minister to Paraguay; Samuel Benjamin Washburn, Volunteer captain, U.S.N., and William Drew Washburn, U.S. Senator.



Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., is registered at the Shoreham, in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mansfield are spending the early spring in Florence, Italy.

Lieut. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Monday, March 24.

Mrs. Cutler, wife of Capt. William G. Cutler, U.S.N., is the guest of Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., and Mrs. Low at their home in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Crenshaw is the house guest of Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor at their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne have as their guest Mrs. Pyne's sister, Miss May Jones, of Elizabeth, N.J., at their residence at Chevy Chase, Md.

Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon spent Easter at Annapolis, Md., with their son, Midsn. Alexander Wotherspoon, U.S.N., of the Third Class.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., March 24, for Pittsburgh, Pa., where she will visit for several weeks.

Miss Edna Tyler, of New London, Conn., is house guest of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Magruder at their Jefferson place residence, in Washington, D.C.

Col. John L. Phillips and Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, departed from the Panama Canal Zone for the United States on their annual leaves of absence on the Cristobal, which sailed on March 10.

Mrs. Geary, widow of Major W. L. Geary, has leased her attractive home in Berkeley, Cal., for a year, and will be at the Carlton Hotel, San Francisco, for two months before going North to Seattle and Portland for the summer.

Mr. Louis McH. Howe, of Albany, N.Y., has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Howe formerly was a journalist, and managed Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for the New York State Senate.

The birth of a son is announced to Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Easter Day, at Washington, D.C. He is the grandson of W. J. Rose, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A.

Mrs. Grant, widow of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who is visiting in Washington, D.C., has just presented a group of paintings of sacred subjects to the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, on Governors Island, in memory of her husband.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., who has been spending a few days in New York city, has returned to Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin have recently leased the residence of Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of General Corbin, on Twenty-second street.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Raucher's, southwest corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N.W., Washington, on Wednesday, April 2, 1913, at eight o'clock p.m. Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., has been elected a companion.

It is Naval Constr. W. P. Robert, U.S.N., that has taken a residence at 1822 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., and not Naval Constr. Thomas G. Roberts, as has been stated. Constructor Robert is on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Constructor Roberts is on duty at Newport News, Va.

The American Cross of Honor was pinned on the breast of President Wilson March 26 by Thomas Herndon, president of the organization. Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, U.S.A., and Harry A. George, of Virginia, secretary of the organization, participated in the ceremony. President Wilson expressed appreciation of the honor.

Capt. Edward R. Hyde, U.S.R.C.S., and his wife celebrated their forty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home, 1100 East North avenue, Baltimore, Md., March 25. Their two sons, Dr. Harry C. Hyde and Edward P. Hyde, and two daughters, Mrs. C. W. D. Reid and Miss Zoe Hyde, and a number of their relatives and friends were present. Rev. Dr. John P. Campbell, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Hyde has attended for a number of years, and his wife were among the guests.

The American College Club of Pekin, China, held a "spring banquet" at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits in Pekin on the evening of Feb. 22. On the committee in charge of the banquet were the following officers, whose college affiliation is noted in parenthesis: Navy—Lieut. Comdr. I. V. Gillis (O.S. Naval Academy); Marine Corps—Capt. William Hopkins (Lehigh), Lieuts. Edwin N. McClellan (Pennsylvania), Miles R. Thacher (Drexel), R. P. Peirce (George Washington), A. E. Randall (Wisconsin) and O. Floyd (Ohio).

Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, widow of Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., was indicted March 27, 1913, by a Plymouth county, Mass., Grand Jury on six counts for murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Eaton, who died March 8. The counts all charge that she poisoned him with arsenic. The Grand Jury believes that Mrs. Eaton gave the poison to her husband in tea and a cereal beverage on various occasions between Jan. 1 and March 7, 1913. Mrs. Eaton was to be taken to court from the jail at Plymouth to plead to the indictment on March 28.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer, N.G.N.Y., late Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., have been appointed consulting engineers in connection with the work of New York canal contracts, and not to investigate the work of John A. Benschel as State Engineer of New York during the last two years, as has been stated. Colonels Symons and Lucas will give the canal board such advice on contracts and work as it desires during its investigation of the barge canal contractors.

Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett entertained a few of their friends at Fort McPherson, Ga., at an Easter supper, given at the Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta. The table was decorated in Easter lilies, and the place favors were appropriate designs in the shape of little made-to-order Easter dolls for the ladies and rabbits, which held cigars, for the gentlemen. Their guests included Major and Mrs. George Martin, in whose honor the supper was given; Major and Mrs. George C. Saffarans, Major and Mrs. Edward N. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. John Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Bankhead, Miss Young, of Pittsburgh, and Lieutenant Evans.

President Wilson on March 22 signed the commission of Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d U.S. Cav., as brigadier general.

Capt. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., has been awarded the prize of \$100 offered by the Artillery Journal. His subject was "Projectiles."

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills gave a dinner in Washington March 27 for the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Chinda.

Miss Anne Lyle, daughter of Col. David A. Lyle, U.S.A., retired, is house guest of Miss Julia Lavino at her home in Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Brush, widow of Dr. George Brush, U.S.N., who has been spending some time in Washington, D.C., will leave on Saturday, March 29, for her home at Sayville, Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. Stearns, wife of Comdr. Clark D. Stearns, U.S.N., guest of Comdr. A. L. Willard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Willard at the Washington Navy Yard, left this week for Old Point Comfort, Va., where she will await the arrival of the Atlantic Squadron.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., was guest of honor at a luncheon, followed by auction bridge, given by Mrs. William Bowie at her North Charles street residence in Baltimore last week. Mrs. Pyne is the great-great-granddaughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was among those present at the tea given on Wednesday by Mrs. Thomas T. Craven at her home in P street, Washington, when the guests were asked to meet Mrs. James T. Halsey, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Halsey, who is a niece of Commodore Maury, is the president of the Dabney Maury Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California met Saturday afternoon, March 15, with Mrs. F. C. Fairfax, organizer of the club, at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. O. W. Pollock, in San Francisco. It was the anniversary of the club. Eight years ago the first social meeting was held with the Misses Myer in San Francisco, and this year's entertainment was similar to that of the first meeting. Dainty refreshments were served, and little green hats filled with candy were passed around in honor of St. Patrick.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will attend a special service at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Sunday afternoon, April 6, at four o'clock, in commemoration of the surrender of Appomattox. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector, Church of the Heavenly Rest, late chaplain of West Point. The regular nominations for 1913-1914 include: For commander, Paymr. Gen. Edwin Stewart, U.S.N., retired; for junior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., retired, and for treasurer, Pay Insnr. John Furey, U.S.N., retired.

Among the guests at the annual dinner of the Aero Club of America in New York city, March 26, were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Albert Gleaves and Lieut. F. T. Leigh, U.S.N. Lieutenant Leigh told of the uses to which an aero corps could be put, and Captain Gleaves gave an account of the activities of the hydro-aeroplanes during the recent maneuvers of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Badger off Guantanamo. The Navy, in the opinion of Mr. Hawley, the president of the club, has paved the way for the development of an aerial life-saving corps in the use of the hydro-aeroplane and flying boat, of which their aviators are expert pilots.

Mrs. Thomas Tingey Craven, wife of Lieutenant Commander Craven, U.S.N., was hostess at a charmingly appointed tea at her residence, 1706 P street, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, March 26, from four until six, to meet Mrs. Halsey, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Twining, wife of Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske, wife of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., presided at the tea table, which was decorated with pink shaded candles and pink flowers. Mrs. Fechteler, wife of Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N.; Miss Helena Palmer, Mrs. Vogelgesang, wife of Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jayne, wife of Capt. Joseph L. Jayne, assisted in receiving the guests.

Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., has arrived at Fort Hamilton and assumed command of the coast defenses, Southern New York, relieving Col. John V. White, C.A.C., who has assumed command of the North Atlantic Coast Defense District, comprising all the coast defenses between Delaware River and Portland, Me., with headquarters at Fort Totten. Colonel Allen commanded the provisional regiment of Coast Artillery troops in the inaugural parade, and has been officially commended by General Wood, Chief of Staff, and Grand Marshal of the parade for the excellent appearance and superior marching of this regiment. There has been high praise from the Chief of Coast Artillery and by officers and civilians for the splendid marching of the Coast Artillery troops.

For the annual election of officers for the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in the Old South Meeting House on Patriots' Day, April 19, the following nominations have been made: For president, Luther Atwood, of Lynn; vice-presidents, Frank E. Woodward, of Wellesley Hills; Rev. Newton M. Hall, of Springfield, and Vernon A. Field, of Chelsea; secretary and registrar, Herbert W. Kimball, of Waban; treasurer, Charles M. Green, M.D., of Boston; historian, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, of Lowell; chaplain, Rev. Lewis W. Hicks, of Wellesley. For managers, for the three years' term: Charles G. Chick, of Hyde Park; Arthur F. Clarke, of Brookline; Walter S. Fox, of Dorchester; Frank Rumrill, of Roxbury, and Walter K. Watkins, of Malden.

Arrangements have been made for the annual meeting of the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 in Wilmington, Del., at the Hotel Dupont, on April 22, 23, 24 and 25. The program of arrangements will be in charge of Miss M. Louise Edge, first vice-president national (or her appointee). Mrs. Slafe and Miss Edge were at Wilmington on March 6 and met there Mrs. James Brayshaw, president of Delaware and the regent of the Wilmington chapter: Mrs. John M. Wilson, who is also fourth vice-president national. Mrs. John M. Wilson will be chairman of the local committee and appoint the other local chairman. The arrangements announced provide for an interesting meeting and first class hotel service at reasonable cost. The banquet will be held on April 23, the price being \$2.25 per capita. Members are granted the privilege of bringing as many guests as they wish to this banquet (men or women), whether members of the society or not.

The convention of the Navy League, which will be held in Washington, D.C., April 10 to 12, will be the largest ever attempted by the organization. The committee on arrangements, which includes Admiral Dewey, Robert M. Thompson, Gen. Horace Porter and Rear

Admiral Richard Wainwright, has arranged that the annual dinner, which will be held at the New Willard Hotel the evening of April 11, will be given for Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. Among others who have accepted invitations to be present are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admirals Charles H. Stockton and W. W. Kimball, U.S.N. The principal theme of the convention will be "Wanted: A Naval Policy." Other subjects include "The Council of National Defense," "The Strategic Value of the Panama Canal to the Navy," "The Consolidation of Navy Yards and Stations in the Light of Strategy and Economy" and "A Reformed System for the Promotion of Naval Officers."

An equestrian music drill at Fort Myer, March 27, for the benefit of the local Young Men's Christian Association proved a great success. One of the ten events that aroused particular interest was the "cotillion," ridden by sixteen young women and their partners. The women participating in this were Miss Michie, Misses Desha Allen, Ruth Anderson, Mildred Bacon, Emily Beatty, Helen Buchanan, Agra Bennet, Estelle Crane, Emily Chase, Catherine Dickman, Ruth Hitchcock, Lella McDonald, Ethel MacMurray and Annie Talbott, Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Mrs. Bethel Simpson, Mrs. Arthur Carter, Miss Edythe Howard and Miss Margaret Howard. The men riding were Capt. Warren Dean, Le Roy Eltinge and George W. Kirkpatrick; Lieuts. Gordon Johnston, John W. Downer, Karl S. Bradford, Howard C. Vandever, Alexander D. Sures, Arthur H. Carter, Dawson Olmsted, William W. Overton, James H. Dickey, Chester P. Barnett, Ephraim E. Graham, George M. Russell, Bethel Simpson and Robert F. Tate.

Miss Mary Downing was hostess at a beautifully appointed luncheon and linen shower on March 15 in San Francisco, Cal., in honor of Miss Florence Winifred Disbrow, the fiancée of Ensign Charles Henry Morrison, U.S.N. Twenty young friends of the hostess and guest of honor enjoyed the afternoon. Typical of springtime, quantities of almond blossoms adorned the Downing home on Virginia street, Berkeley, Cal. The appointments in the dining room were unusually pretty. Suspended from a chandelier over the luncheon table was a pretty basket completely covered with pink carnations and maidenhair fern. A huge bow of pink tulle was arranged among the blossoms, while streamers of the tulle extended from the basket to pink-shaded candelabra at each end of the table. In the center of the table a pretty arrangement of pink carnations and ferns added to the attractive scene. During the luncheon the guest of honor was "showered" with dainty pieces of linen. A number of other compliments are being planned for Miss Disbrow for the next few weeks. Ensign Morrison is now on duty in Asiatic waters, and the plans for the wedding will depend upon "Uncle Sam's" future orders. The engagement of the young couple was announced last winter. Among those enjoying Miss Downing's compliments for the bride-to-be were the Misses Edith May Smith, Fredericka Goodall, Lillian Goodall, Hazel Piltz, Ethel Olsen, Alma Gray and Mrs. Harold J. Preddey.

A large and brilliant ball was given in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Monday, March 24, for the benefit of the Woman's Army and Navy League. In the receiving line were Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A.; Mrs. Rixey, wife of Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N.; Mrs. Biddle, wife of Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Garrard, wife of Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A.; Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Willard, wife of Comdr. Arthur L. Willard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alexander Sharpe, widow of Captain Sharpe, U.S.N. The introductions were made by Capt. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Among the guests were Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson, Miss Isabelle Hagner, the Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Miss Marjorie Smith, Chaplain and Mrs. Bayard, Surgeon General Rixey, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske, Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen and Mrs. Van Reypen, Mrs. Angelica Remy, Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Rear Admiral Jewell and Mrs. Jewell, Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., Miss Edmonia Adams, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday, Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wise, P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. McDowell, Miss Henrietta Fitch, Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, U.S.A., Miss Dorothy Taylor, Lieut. J. C. Kress, U.S.N., Mrs. Thomas Craven, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Rush Fay, Naval Constr. Emory Scott Land, U.S.N., and Mrs. Land, Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Frank Anderson and Miss Dorothy Anderson, Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U.S.A., Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Alexander Magruder, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sharp, Lieut. Creswell Garlington, U.S.A., Mrs. John C. Kelton, Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., Mrs. Foote and Miss Esther Foote, Mrs. George Andrews, Miss Katharine Andrews, Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barroll, Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, U.S.N., Paymr. William A. Merritt, U.S.N., Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., Lieut. James B. Gilmer, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, U.S.N., Miss Pauline Magruder and Surg. C. T. Grayson, U.S.N. A buffet supper was served after eleven o'clock, and music was furnished by the Marine Band. About 600 guests were present, and the ball was pronounced a great success from every point of view.

"The Regeneration of Robert Murdock," a West Point playlet in three acts, by Capt. James A. Moss, Class of '94, U.S.M.A., has just come from the press. The playlet was especially written for and produced at the reunion of West Pointers, held in Washington on March 30, 1912, which was the first reunion of West Pointers ever held in Washington, and at which 210 graduates and 25 guests were present. The story of "The Regeneration of Robert Murdock" is simple and beautiful, appealing, as it does, with force to the love of Alma Mater. Robert Murdock, a lieutenant colonel of the General Staff, on duty in Washington, owes all that he is, all that he has, to West Point. However, he has strayed away from the fold, so to speak, but is induced by his classmate, Henry Thayer, to go up to West Point for their class reunion. Murdock witnesses graduation parade, "hikes" up to old Fort "Put," takes a stroll on Flirtation Walk—he lives again in spirit his cadet days and is regenerated; hence the title, "The Regeneration of Robert Murdock." The playlet made such an impression that a number of graduates willingly contributed the funds necessary to defray the cost of its publication. The booklet appears as an artistic, illustrated pamphlet that is a credit to the printer's art, and a copy is to be placed in the hands of every living graduate. Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A.,



Highland Falls, N.Y., secretary and treasurer of the Association of Graduates, has charge of the distribution.

WOLSELEY, GRANT AND LEE.

The death of Lord Wolseley recalls the fact that Field Marshal Wolseley on May 7, 1902, wrote to W. C. Church a letter dated "Farm House, Glyade, near Lewes," in which he said: "I can assure you of this, that I always quote the American Army as being according to my view of soldiers the best Army in the world."

A correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune recalls what he characterizes as an "ungracious fling" by General Wolseley at General Grant, which is contained in a personal letter to a lady residing in Mobile, Ala., whose name was not disclosed. The following is given as a verbatim copy of the letter:

War Office, London, Dec. 8, 1883.  
My Dear Miss S.: I am very grateful for your kind letter and for the valuable photographs it contains. I have long been collecting the letters of eminent people, but have had much difficulty in obtaining those of the great men on your side of the Atlantic. I have only known two heroes in my life, and Gen. R. E. Lee is one of them, so you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passion of the North General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest general you have ever had and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly. His name will live forever, also, in American history when that of Mr. T. S. Grant has been long forgotten. Such, at least, is my humble opinion of those viewed by an outside student of military history, who has no local prejudice. I am glad to hear that my much valued friend, Mrs. L., is well and happy. She was one of the brightest and most lovable women I have ever known. Please remember me to her affectionately should you soon write to her. I enclose you a photograph with very great pleasure. I shall indeed be proud that it finds a place in your collection. I am also sending one direct to General Beauregard, with my best thanks for his kindness in letting me have the autograph letters you have so kindly sent me. That of General Beauregard is one that I shall always prize. I am indeed very grateful to you for telling me to keep it. Again thanking you most sincerely for your kindness to me in this matter, believe me to remain, very faithfully yours,  
WOLSELEY.

HIGHER PENSIONS FOR OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was very much interested in what a "correspondent" wrote in the JOURNAL of Jan. 25 concerning an increase of pension for officers' widows. He says: "I know of three worthy ladies, advanced in age, who would not have the common comforts of life were it not for friends." This is a most deplorable state of affairs and should be rectified at once.

I know, as all Army people do, that many of these ladies are dependent, and since the "high cost of living" with only their absurdly meager pension, are finding it difficult to go on with existence. They deserve a better fate! They were the young women of the Civil War who did splendid work during that dreadful five years; leaving homes of refinement and protection, they went to the battlefields as nurses, standing side by side with the surgeons, writing letters for the dying boys—and at home worked indefatigably—sending barrels of hospital stores and delicacies to the "front," and scraped lint till the cows came home. Then, too, life on the plains and the horrors of the Indian wars, when treacherous rivers had to be forded, alkali deserts crossed—often the water supply giving out, with the "water holes" few and far between. Ever in fear and danger of the wily and merciless savage, who lurked in waiting for scalps and Uncle Sam's fat supply trains.

Outside the limits of the reservation an "escort"—armed men, assistant surgeon and an officer in command—was necessary in going any distance, for anything might happen, even to the birth of a future officer and a gentleman. As on one day, creeping along behind our good old friend, the well fed, sleek, competent, reliable "Army mule," there was a sudden and unexpected halt and camp was made. That night a baby son was born the officer in command, and the stars twinkled their congratulations through the open tent and "all was well."

Between "orders," with their dreaded "You will proceed," etc., etc., the life had its fascination enhanced, perhaps, by the ever present danger. The mother and the children were an inspiration and the rough little forts under their manipulation bloomed as the rose and became the oasis of that inhospitable expanse.

War with Spain proved disastrous to the wives of the old warriors who were nearing their retirement, that breathing spell in which an officer hustles to make provision for his family; but, alas! a great number of them returned from Cuba to die shortly afterwards. Among them was a medal of honor man, Indian fighter, with years of service in unfenced territory and who proved himself, in that desperate climb to the famous hilltop, worthy of mention by a well known writer present on the battlefield. This officer had requested retirement. His widow was refused a pension. But on reflection her claim was made out on "War with Spain," and she was granted the pension of a "line" officer's widow. Her husband was a "field officer." So, the brilliant record of this "medal of honor" man was not considered on account of a technicality. These ladies are turning the pages of their last chapter. What's done must be done quickly.

I hope that a Joan of Arc, or a chivalrous, capable man will take hold of this crying disgrace to the nation and succeed in getting, if not a "square deal" a "fair" deal for these deserving, uncompaining, helpless "officers' widows."

E. J. P.

SOME QUERIES FOR CAPTAIN HOPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A person who asks as many questions as Captain Hope ought to be willing to answer a few, and as he seems to be a repository of wisdom and an authority on everything, I should like to know:

- (1). Is the Manchu Law a success?
- (2). Does Captain Hope know that, since rejoining from his eight years' detail, he has shown himself the grossest man in the regiment?
- (3). Does he know that on Dec. 16, 1915, he can resume the soft snap from which he could not be pried loose by anything less than an Act of Congress?
- (4). Though he writes behind the mask of Hope, is not his real name Despair?

QUERIST.

Interesting statements concerning regimental bands, their history and usefulness appear in a lecture by Lieut. J. M. Rogan, M.V.O., Mus. Doc., leader of the Coldstream Guards Band. From this it appears that there are about 1,500 bands in the European armies, averaging about forty men and numbering altogether some 60,000 men. Music and the profession of arms have always been closely associated. The Egyptians and Israelites had their trumpets and drums, the Greeks their trumpets and flutes, and the Romans different forms of horns. Kettledrums and trumpets are associated with the British army as far back as its beginning in 1660, and oboes followed in 1684 by royal warrant. Uniform military bands were first established by Frederick the Great. The clarinet replaced the oboe and horns, flutes, bassoons and serpents were added. Napoleon's dictum that "music, of all liberal arts, has the greatest influence over the passions, and is that to which the legislator ought to give the greatest encouragement," led to the general adoption of regimental bands. Until the establishment of the Royal Military School of Music in London at the close of the Crimean war, as the result of French example, each of the English bands was independent in the matter of musical pitch, and a curious discord resulted from the performance of the national anthem at Scutari in 1854. Speaking of the result of the band performances in dispelling the depression resulting from the dreary monotony of cantonment life in India Dr. Rogan says: "Their effect upon the general health and tone of the troops is incalculable, in many cases helping to restrain the men from indulgence in drink and other excesses. The army regimental bands have done more to raise the standard of musical taste than all the other orchestras put together. The French, after abolishing them for economy's sake, were obliged to yield to the demand for their restoration."

Dr. Oswald Garrison Villard, one of the editors of the New York Evening Post, and author of the "Life of John Brown" and other works, is beginning the collection of material with the purpose of writing a history of the blockade of the coast during the Civil War. It is the universal belief of historians that the great part this blockade played in bringing about the fall of the Confederacy has never been adequately treated historically, nor the services of the men who maintained it under such trying conditions. Mr. Villard hopes that the surviving veterans of the blockade, or the families of deceased officers will aid him by placing at his disposal manuscripts, diaries and letters written during the blockade, and any other material that might be of service. His address is P.O. Box 794, New York city.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of the 2d Cavalry Brigade with headquarters at Fort Bliss. He has been succeeded in command of the 3d Cavalry by Col. Augustus P. Blockson.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., MARCH 27, 1913, WAR DEPT.

The following promotions of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Wilmot E. Ellis from major to lieutenant colonel, rank March 2, 1913; Albert G. Jenkins from captain to major, rank March 7, 1913. Lieutenant Ellis and Major Jenkins will remain on their present duties at their present station.

Major Fred W. Slayden, 11th Inf. (lieutenant colonel, commandant of cadets), is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on unassigned list.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Charles M. Truitt from lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry, to colonel, March 5, 1913, attached to 29th Infantry.  
George Bell, Jr., from lieutenant colonel, unassigned, to colonel, March 9, 1913, attached to 16th Infantry.

Charles R. Noyes from lieutenant colonel, unassigned, to colonel, March 8, 1913, attached to 18th Infantry.

Benjamin C. Morse from major, unassigned, to lieutenant colonel, March 11, 1913.

Hanson E. Ely, captain, unassigned, to major, March 2, 1913, assigned to 7th Infantry.

Lewis S. Sorley from captain, 14th Inf., to major, March 11, 1913, assigned to 11th Infantry.

William M. Morrow from captain, 5th Infantry, to major, March 15, 1913, assigned to 11th Infantry.

Ward Dabney from first lieutenant, 1st Infantry, to captain, March 16, 1913, assigned to 6th Infantry.

Charles L. Wyman from second lieutenant, 28th Infantry, to first lieutenant, March 16, 1913, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Colonel Noyes will join regiment to which he is attached.

Majors Ely, Sorley and Morrow, Captain Dabney and Lieutenant Wyman will join regiments to which they are assigned.

Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties, is assigned as chief Q.M. of camp to be established at Gettysburg, Pa., in connection with celebration of fiftieth anniversary of battle of Gettysburg.

Leave two months, upon relief from present duties, to Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art.

Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 77th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Moultrie and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Charleston, for duty on his staff.

Leave ten days, about March 30, to Col. John R. Williams, retired.

Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., detailed member of Examining Board at Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., relieved.

Leave from April 3 to and including April 13, 1913, granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Infantry.

Leave ten days, to take effect upon expiration of sick leave, granted 1st Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 22, 1913, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, Par. II., Cir. 17, April 20, 1909, War D., relating to leaves of absence to officers immediately preceding their retirement from active service, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, FEB. 19, 1913, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—G.O. 9, War D., Feb. 6, 1913, is amended as follows:

1. The words "Coast Artillery subdistrict" and "Coast Artillery subdistricts" wherever they occur are changed to read "Coast Defenses."

2. Instead of assigning only one officer, an adjutant, to the staff of the commanding officer of a Coast Artillery District, as prescribed on page 10 of the order, two officers will be so assigned, one to be known as "personnel officer" and the other as "materiel officer."

II.—So much of Par. II., G.O. 62, War D., April 24, 1908 (amended by Par. II., G.O. 171, War D., 1908; Par. I., G.O. 74, War D., 1909; G.O. 100, War D., 1909; Par. I., G.O. 176, War D., 1910; Par. II., G.O. 93, War D., 1911; Par. I., G.O. 38, War D., 1912, and Par. 39, S.O. 293, War D., 1912), as relates to the designations and limits of former Artillery districts is amended so as to substitute for the words "Artillery District" the words "Coast Defenses."

III.—G.O. 54, War D., Dec. 18, 1912, relative to travel allowances for discharged enlisted men under the act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, is rescinded and the following instructions substituted therefor:

1. When discharged soldiers elect to take transportation in kind and subsistence to place of enlistment they will be entitled to the following allowances to such place, viz.:

(a.) Transportation, first-class; Second-class if available; if second-class not available, rail-class.

(b.) Sleeping-car accommodations: Tourist car berth if available, and upper berth if practicable; if not, a lower berth. If tourist car not available, an upper berth in standard sleeper may be furnished if practicable; if not, a lower berth. No sleeping-car accommodations will be furnished in any instance when a night's journey is not involved or when the distance does not exceed eight hours' travel.

(c.) Subsistence: When it is impracticable to furnish rations in kind, they may be commuted at the rate of 50 cents per meal (\$1.50 per day), based on the time via the official route.

2. When discharged soldiers elect to take transportation in kind and subsistence to a place other than the place of enlistment, they will be entitled to the allowances shown in paragraph 1, but care will be taken that the distance from place of discharge to the place to which transportation is desired, based on the official route, does not exceed the official distance from place of discharge to place of enlistment. When the distance between these points is shown in the Official Table of Distances published by the War Department, such distance will govern. Where distance is not shown in the Official Table of Distances, the short-line distance determined from the Official Railway Guide or railroad schedules will be used.

3. Transportation as authorized in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be furnished over any route, provided the cost does not exceed the cost over the shorter route in respect to which the official distance is figured, but subsistence can only be commuted on the basis of the time usually consumed in travel via the official route. Officers issuing transportation to discharged enlisted men will inform them that subsistence can only be commuted on the basis of the time of travel via the official route.

4. Transportation will not be furnished in kind to places that are inaccessible by means of common carriers, i.e., railroads, steamboats and stage lines operating in connection with other common carriers and over which rates for passage are published.

5. In issuing transportation requests for transportation and sleeping-car accommodations, issuing officers will note on the back thereof the place of enlistment of the discharged soldier to which he is entitled to transportation and subsistence under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912.

IV.—Gives instructions, supplemental to those contained in Army Regulations, to be observed in the use of the telegraph for official business.

It is directed, among other things, that all officers abroad for service (elsewhere than to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone) will register their code addresses with the telegraph or cable authorities upon arrival at their destination, using for the purpose the War Department code words for their respective names; and any such officers not provided with a War Department Code Book will provide themselves before departure with a copy, which may be obtained upon application to The Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 15, FEB. 20, 1913, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—G.O. 159, War D., Dec. 4, 1911, relating to the fire-control equipment of organizations of the Field Artillery, is rescinded.

II.—Announces the Field Artillery is authorized to use the semaphore code. Extra sheets illustrating the code and giving general directions for its use will be printed for insertion in the Drill Regulations for Field Artillery. Code cards will be supplied by the Signal Corps. The order also announces the equipment the Signal Corps will furnish to all organizations of the Field Artillery other than those equipped as Mountain Artillery.

III.—So much of paragraph 29, G.O. '0, April 20, 1910, War D., as requires that applications of commanding officers of Coast Artillery posts for examination questions in the subjects of the preliminary course, garrison school, for Coast Artillery officers be made through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army is amended so as to require that such applications be made directly to The Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 21, MARCH 20, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Standard forms for accounts current for use in all departments of the Army having been adopted by the War Department, chiefs of bureaus will make early requisition on the War Department for a year's supply for their respective departments, and after the first issue, which will be made without requisition, will supply them to officers of their respective departments as heretofore.

Immediately upon receipt of the following forms, disbursing officers will discontinue the use of the accounts current hitherto supplied and destroy all copies on hand:

War Department Form No. 320, account current, long form (main sheet).

War Department Form No. 320a, account current, long form (insert sheet).

War Department Form No. 320b, account current, short form.

In order to show on the account current all transactions of disbursing officers who are permitted by statute to make payments from their available balances to meet pressing obligations under appropriations where they have not sufficient funds, it will be necessary to write in on the face of the account current, on the third line from the bottom, on the debit side, "Charge appropriation . . . . . letter of apportionment No. . . . . under the provisions of the act of . . . . . and, on the credit side, "Credit from appropriation . . . . . letter of apportionment No. . . . . under the provisions of the act of . . . . ."

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, MARCH 10, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, 1910, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Department.

ELI D. HOYLE, Col., 6th Field Art.

G.O. 7, FEB. 28, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., is detailed temporarily on duty at these headquarters as acting inspector until the arrival of Major Alonzo Gray, inspector of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

THOMAS J. LEWIS, Adjutant.

G.O. 8, MARCH 3, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. Capt. John F. Preston, Q.M. Corps, having reported for duty at these headquarters, Feb. 20, 1913, in compliance with telegraphic instructions of same date, is announced as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department.

2. Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M. Corps, having reported in compliance with Par. 19, S.O. 42, War D., Feb. 19, 1913, is announced as assistant to the chief quartermaster. Pending the arrival of the chief quartermaster of the department, Lieutenant Colonel Eastman will perform the duties of that office, relieving Capt. John F. Preston, assistant to chief quartermaster.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

THOMAS J. LEWIS, Adjutant.

G.O. 9, MARCH 5, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I. Col. Gonzales S. Bingham, Q.M. Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Southern Department and of the Cavalry Division.

II. First Lieut. Matt. C. Bristol, 3d Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S. Army.

G.O. 10, MARCH 8, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major Alonzo Gray, I.G., having reported this date, is announced as inspector of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., as acting inspector general.

G.O. 12, MARCH 14, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

G.O. 7, c.s., these headquarters, is hereby amended to read Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., is designated as "In charge of Office of Inspector Southern Department" until the arrival of Major Alonzo Gray, inspector of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

THOS. J. LEWIS, Adjutant.



## G.O. 13, MARCH 15, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I. Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., having reported March 12, 1913, is announced as chief engineer officer of the department from that date.

II. Major John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., having reported Feb. 15, 1913, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department from that date.

III. Major Basil H. Dutcher, M.C., having reported Feb. 15, 1913, is announced as chief surgeon of the department from that date.

## G.O. 14, MARCH 18, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

G.O. 3, Headquarters Department of Texas, March 21, 1912, will be continued in force in this department for the year 1913 and to April 1, 1914, unless amended or revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

THOS. J. LEWIS, Adjutant.

## G.O. 3, MARCH 19, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, inspector general, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as inspector general of the department, with station in San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. George Bell, Jr., I.G.

## ORDER 3, MARCH 17, 1913, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

1. The undersigned, having been appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years, beginning Feb. 14, 1913, announces the following changes in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps of the Army:

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, to rank from March 5, 1913.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major Samuel Reber, to rank from March 5, 1913.

To be major—Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, to rank from March 5, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Frank Greene retired from active service March 10, 1913, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

To be first class sergeants—Sergts. Van E. Roddey, to date Feb. 25, 1913, and Charles A. Little, to date March 6, 1913.

To be corporals—1st Class Privts. Edward Hellene, George A. Pollin, James S. Krull, Curtis L. McKinley, John M. Wyatt, Roy E. Houx, Clarence Kay, Joseph Brockman and Charles E. Smith, to date March 16, 1913.

To be first class privates—Privts. Joseph Gilhaus, Harry Sombra, Theodore L. Henderson, Leland S. Brown, Forest F. Redfern, James F. Greene, George W. Barnett, Logan G. Beckett, William P. Grenfell, James A. O'Neil, Leonard N. Lawrence, William C. Caswell, James F. Smith, Donald A. Bloom, John McNeil, Lewis Hale, Jacob Ruefer, William F. Donahue, Jeff E. Ingram, Frank P. Bayol, Henry D. Spencer, Frank L. Smith, Leo P. McCredy, John H. Carlin, John Firth, Robert E. Lassiter, David C. Harris, Edgar A. Phillips, Homer Seeley, John W. O'Connor, Harold R. Sinclair, Patrick L. Sullivan, Edmond MacSweeney, Esker B. Payne, Frank Krick, Seymour B. Field and Edward M. Bennett, to date March 16, 1913.

2. The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the dates set after their respective names, in each case the date immediately following that of discharge, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced: Corp. P. Kinlock, Feb. 1, 1913.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Brig. Gen.,  
Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

## G.O. 1, FEB. 15, 1913, DISTRICT OF LUZON.

1. Pursuant to instructions of the War Department, dated Feb. 3, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Luzon, comprising the territory heretofore included in the Department of Luzon which as such is discontinued.

2. Major Frank L. Winn, A.G. Dept., is announced as adjutant general.

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., will continue in charge of the headquarters offices in Manila during the field inspection.

3. All general orders and other instructions issued from the headquarters, Department of Luzon, heretofore in force will remain effective; wherever necessary the new designation will be considered as replacing the old in construing such instructions.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S.A., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (March 22, War D.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. William A. Mann, G.S., is assigned as chief of staff of the Central Department and of the 2d Division. He will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, G.S., is assigned to duty as chief of staff of the Eastern Department and of the 1st Division. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, G.S., will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Major Edward N. Jones, Jr., G.S., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Smith, G.S. (Q.M. Corps), is relieved from detail in Q.M. Corps and is assigned to 15th Cavalry from March 22. (March 21, War D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Herbert A. White, J.A., relieved from the operation of so much of G.O. 9, Feb. 6, 1913, War D., as assigns him to duty as judge advocate of the Cavalry Division. (March 20, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Sick leave for four months is granted to Capt. William H. Jordan, Jr., Q.M.C. Upon the expiration of this leave Captain Jordan will return to the Letterman General Hospital for further treatment. (March 25, War D.)

Majors James E. Normoyle and James A. Logan, Jr., Q.M.C., will proceed at once to Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of taking charge of relief work in that section of the country. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., will proceed to the following posts, in the order named, on business pertaining to the inspection, at such time after March 26, 1913, as may be for the best interests of the Government, of the electric lighting systems in course of construction and nearing completion and to other matters relating to the Q.M. Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station: Fort Wood, N.Y.; Fort Hancock, N.J.; Fort Terry, N.Y.; Fort Mott, N.J.; Fort Howard, Md., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 26, War D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 60, War D., March 14, 1913, relating to Sergt. Robert Magalis, Q.M.C., is revoked. (March 21, War D.)

Pay Clerk Charles F. Eddy, Q.M.C., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to San Francisco, take transport for Manila on May 5, 1913, reporting in Manila to chief Q.M., Phil. Dept., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Pay Clerk Charles B. Eckels, Q.M.C., now on duty at Governors Island, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George B. Crommelin, Q.M.C., completion temporary duty Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Washington I. Shaw, Jr., Q.M.C., upon completion temporary duty Philadelphia, Pa., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore, Q.M.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and on transport to leave May 5, 1913, to Manila, P.I., for duty in Philippines Department. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter L. Shearman, Q.M.C. (appointed March 14, 1913, from commissary sergeant, 5th Cav.), now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Porter, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Leroy Lewis, Q.M.C. Sergeant Lewis upon relief to general depot, Q.M. Corps, New York city, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Bruner, Q.M.C. (appointed March 7, 1913, from drum major, 24th Recruit Company), now at

recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Robert L. Klune, Q.M.C. Sergeant Klune upon relief will go to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman T. Gladwin, Q.M.C. (appointed March 15, 1913, from sergeant, Troop E, 14th Cav.), now at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, depot Q.M. for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adam Lepphardt, Q.M.C. (appointed March 10, 1913, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at Duluth, Minn., will be sent about April 5, 1913, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Bender, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

Sergt. Frank C. Books, Q.M.C., now at West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, C.S.

Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., is detailed to enter the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for purpose of taking course in Field Service School, and will report April 1, 1913, to commandant, the Army Service Schools, for duty accordingly. (March 21, War D.)

The following changes relating to personnel of the Medical Department, Field Inspection, are announced: First Lieuts. John A. Aydelotte and Floyd Kramer, M.C., are relieved; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., is assigned to the 13th Infantry, effective Feb. 7, 1913, (for duty with the 2d Battalion); 1st Lieut. Way H. Crum, M.C., is assigned to the 7th Cavalry. (Feb. 6, D. Luzon.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C. (March 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 295, Dec. 17, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Robinson to proceed to the Philippines on transport to sail from San Francisco about June 5, 1913, instead of April 5, 1913. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. Ralph H. Colewhite, M.C., upon arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders and upon expiration of leave, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 11, c.s., these headquarters, relating to 1st Lieut. Omar H. Quade, M.C., is revoked. (March 10, C. Dept.)

First Lieut. Luther E. Poust, M.C., relieved temporary duty Southern Department and further duty Fort Riley, Kas., upon arrival in Southern Department of 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.C.; to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for duty, relieving Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major Charles Lynch, M.C., will report in person on April 21, 1913, to Col. Charles Richard, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (March 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., vice Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C. relieved. (March 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, M.C., will proceed to Lisbon, N.D., to inspect on March 26, 1913, sanitary troops of the Militia of North Dakota. (March 12, C. Dept.)

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., will make the annual inspection of organizations of Militia located at Appleton, Milwaukee and Viroqua, Wis. (March 12, C. Dept.)

Major Paul C. Hutton, M.C., now on leave in Chicago, Ill., will proceed at once to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., for duty under his direction pertaining to flood relief work in Ohio. (March 26, War D.)

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., will proceed at once to Columbus, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the flood relief work in Ohio. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose of studying tropical diseases as they exist in the Philippine Islands, and will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty. (March 26, War D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. E. Frederick Thode, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States, April 1, 1913, and will then proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 20, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., upon arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders, to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., upon his arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders and upon expiration of leave, to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C., from duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., April 1, 1913, to his home. Lieutenant Priest is relieved from active duty in the M.R.C. upon the expiration of the leave granted to him. (March 26, War D.)

Leave one month and twelve days to 1st Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Wilds, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (March 26, War D.)

## DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. John H. Snapp, now at San Juan, P.R., is assigned to temporary duty at that post for a period of four months from Feb. 1, 1913, to Feb. 1, 1914, at Henry Barracks, P.R., for one month. Upon completion of this duty Acting Dental Surgeon Snapp will return to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone. (March 13, E.D.)

First Lieut. Rex H. Rhoades, D.S., upon arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders, to Fort Bliss for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John R. Ames, D.S., upon arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank L. K. Laflamme, D.S., upon arrival in U.S. in compliance with orders, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

The following dental surgeons and acting dental surgeons will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty: Dental surgeons—First Lieut. George L. Mason, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Acting dental surgeons—Herman S. Rush, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Albert B. White, Fort Les Murres, Iowa; Edwin M. Kennedy, Fort Robinson, Neb. (March 12, C. Dept.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John L. Collins, H.C., when his services are no longer needed at Fort Lincoln, N.D., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles L. Leonard, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., upon re-enlistment April 5, 1913, will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John F. Newport, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Martin Rose, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Rose will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Gabriel Cushman, H.C., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty in the Philippine Department. (March 26, War D.)

Sergt. Walter E. Fender, H.C., now at 231 Edward street, Oswego, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Francis Moore, H.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty in the Philippine Department. (March 26, War D.)

Sergt. George Schurmann, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave eight days, effective about March 20, 1913, is granted Capt. Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E. (March 17, E.D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., from temporary duty office of Chief of Engineers, about April 10, 1913, to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., and take station in connection with duties in Yellowstone National Park, under direction of the superintendent of the park. (March 22, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave three months, permission to go beyond sea, to Capt.

Rolland W. Case, O.D., upon relief duty Ordnance Department. (March 21, War D.)

Leave three months, permission to go beyond sea, to Capt. Arthur D. Minick, O.D., upon relief duty that department. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., in addition to the duties assigned to him in S.O. 60, March 14, 1913, War D., will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, for such duty pertaining to the ordnance service of the 2d Division as the division commander may deem proper or necessary. (March 20, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN.

Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, March 24, 1913, and is assigned to 20th Infantry, March 25. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. James H. Harrington, S.C., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, 1st Cav., is relieved assignment that regiment, March 25, 1913. (March 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

## COL. ROBERT D. READ, ATTACHED.

Sick leave twenty days to 2d Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 11, S.D.)

Capt. Frank T. McNarney, 2d Cav., is transferred to the 6th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join that troop. (March 25, War D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., will make the annual inspection of Militia Cavalry organizations located at Boulder and Denver, Colo. (March 12, C. Dept.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Major James A. Ryan, 5th Cav., is relieved assignment to that regiment and placed on unassigned list. (March 25, War D.)

Leave for one month, about March 20, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Dorsey B. Rodney, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., under exceptional circumstances and subject to recall if necessary. (March 6, S.D.)

Leave one month, about March 25, 1913, is granted Capt. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (March 6, S.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav. (March 3, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; join proper station. (March 21, War D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The name of 1st Lieut. Oscar Foley, 6th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect April 3, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, Cavalry, is removed therefrom. April 2, 1913, Lieutenant Winfree is assigned to 9th Cavalry, April 3, 1913, and upon relief from duty at U.S. Military Academy will join that regiment. Lieutenant Winfree will be assigned to a troop by C.O., 9th Cav. (March 21, War D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Major William T. Littenbrant, 9th Cav., is transferred to 1st Cavalry, March 26, 1913; to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. Frank S. Armstrong and George P. White, 9th Cav., will report to the president of the examining board convened at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for promotion. (March 6, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-six days, upon expiration of present sick leave to 1st Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav. (March 21, War D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

First Sergt. Silas Johnson, Troop D, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Leave fourteen days, effective about March 20, 1913, to Capt. Richard M. Thomas, 11th Cav. (March 15, E.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 13, Jan. 16, 1913, War D., is so amended as to direct that Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., to sail from San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1913, instead of May 5, 1913. (March 20, War D.)

Leave two months to Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav. (March 20, War D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The name of 1st Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 25, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, Cavalry, is removed therefrom. March 24, Lieutenant Sterrett is assigned to 13th Cavalry, March 25, 1913. He is relieved from duty at the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, and upon the expiration of leave will join regiment to which he is assigned. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., will proceed from Fabert, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of acting as counsel for Capt. M. C. Rayson, 2d Cav., during his trial by court-martial. (Feb. 28, S.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., is detailed as judge advocate of the G.C.M. convened by S.O. 11, these headquarters, vice 1st Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., relieved. (March 3, S.D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., from temporary duty office of Chief of Staff, March 22, 1913; join proper station. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. William J. Glasgow, 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 22, 1913, vice Capt. Henry C. Smith, G.S. (Q.M. Corps), who is relieved from detail in that corps, March 21, 1913, and assigned to 15th Cavalry, March 22, 1913. Captain Glasgow will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty as Q.M. and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Myer, Va., relieving Captain Smith of those duties. (March 21, War D.)

## CAVALRY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Augustus P. Blocksom, 6th Cav., to colonel, rank Jan. 1, 1913, unassigned.

First Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., to captain, rank Jan. 16, 1913, assigned to 14th Cav.

First Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 12th Cav., to captain, rank Feb. 22, 1913, assigned to 2d Cav.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. King, 10th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 16, 1913, assigned to 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 22, 1913, assigned to 6th Cav.

Captains Winnia and McNarney and Lieutenants King and Converse will be promoted to their respective regimental commanders and will join troops to which assigned. (March 21, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 10th Cav., to colonel, rank March 4, 1913, unassigned.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav., to colonel, rank March 4, 1913, unassigned.

Major William S. Scott, Cavalry, to lieutenant colonel, rank March 4, 1913, unassigned.

Major Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank March 4, 1913, assigned to 5th Cav.



Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank March 4, 1913, assigned to 11th Cav.  
 Second Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank March 5, 1913, assigned to 14th Cav.  
 Second Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank March 7, 1913, assigned to 10th Cav.  
 Second Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank March 7, 1913, assigned to 9th Cav.  
 Second Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 11th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank March 10, 1913, assigned to 11th Cav.  
 Captain Knox will be assigned to troop and station by his regimental commander and will join troop to which assigned.  
 Lieutenants Robinson, Burch, Whiting, Elliott and Wyman will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders and will join troops to which assigned. (March 21, War D.)  
 Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the 11th Cavalry and placed on unassigned list: First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay and William H. Bell. (March 21, War D.)  
 The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced, all with rank from March 16, 1913:  
 Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, 6th Cav., to major, assigned to 5th Cav.  
 First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav., to captain, assigned to 11th Cav.  
 Second Lieut. Verne E. Bell, 1st Cav., to first lieutenant, assigned to 1st Cav.  
 Major Fleming will be assigned to a squadron by his regimental commander. He is relieved duty office of Chief of Staff, March 31, 1913, and will join troop to which assigned.  
 Captain MacKinlay will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. He is relieved duty office of Chief of Staff, March 31, 1913, and will join troop to which assigned.  
 Lieutenant Bell will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander; upon completion duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, he will join troop to which assigned. (March 25, War D.)

#### CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, Cavalry, is removed from the list of detached officers March 24, and he is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, March 25, and will join regiment upon expiration of leave. (March 24, War D.)  
 Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, Cavalry, recruiting officer. (March 22, War D.)  
 First Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, Cavalry, relieved duty U.S. Military Academy, April 3, 1913. (March 21, War D.)  
 Major Frank M. Caldwell, Cavalry, will make the annual inspection of Militia Cavalry organizations located at Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and Springfield, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo. (March 10, C. Dept.)  
 Lieutenant Augustus P. Blockson, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He is relieved from his present duties and will join regiment. (March 25, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor Militia, and will proceed to Oakland, Cal., April 26, 1913. (March 25, War D.)  
 The name of Capt. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, April 26, 1913, and the name of Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, Field Artillery, is removed therefrom, April 25. Captain Barnes is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, to take effect April 26, 1913. He is relieved from duty with the Militia, on the date mentioned, and will then join the 2d Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (March 25, War D.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

The name of Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 21, 1913, and the name of Major Otto W. B. Farr, Field Artillery, is removed therefrom, to take effect March 20. Major Farr is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, to take effect March 21. (March 20, War D.)  
 First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., is detailed as acting judge advocate. He will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty as judge advocate of Central Department, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding general, Southern Department. (March 20, War D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., will make the annual inspections of Militia Field Artillery organizations located at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Topeka, Kas. (March 20, C. Dept.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Capt. Edward T. Donnelly and Norton E. Wood, now attached to the 6th Field Artillery, are assigned to the 3d Field Artillery. They will remain at their present stations and upon their present duties. (March 20, War D.)  
 Leave three months and fifteen days, about March 20, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Frank A. Turner, 6th F.A., Fort Riley, Kas., subject to recall should his services be needed. (March 12, C. Dept.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Charles C. Puls, F.A., will make the annual inspection of Militia Field Artillery organizations located at Milwaukee, Wis., Waukegan, Chicago and Danville, Ill., and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (March 10, C. Dept.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., promoted to colonel, rank March 16, 1913, assigned to 4th Field Art.  
 Major William Lassiter, Field Artillery, unassigned, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 16, 1913, assigned to 4th Field Art.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., promoted to major, rank March 16, 1913, assigned to 3d Field Art.  
 Lieutenant Colonel Lassiter will join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Major McCloskey will be assigned to a battalion and station by his regimental commander and will join same. (March 25, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list: Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, 107th Co., and 2d Lieut. Fred Seydel, 116th Co. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 96th Co., C.A.C., placed on the unassigned list, and detailed as an inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, Reserves of North Carolina and South Carolina. Captain Greig will proceed to Raleigh, N.C., and take station. (March 20, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (March 22, War D.)  
 Leave one month, upon relief treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 59th Company. He is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, and will join company to which assigned. (March 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cyril A. W. Dawson, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Jan. 3, 1913, is assigned to the 148th Company. He will report at Fort Ward, Wash., for temporary duty for five days, then to Fort Baker, Cal., not later than April 20, 1913, and join company to which assigned. (March 25, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 43, Feb. 20, 1913, War D., is amended so as to read as follows: First Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., C.A. Subdistrict of Mobile, is detailed in the Army Transport Service, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and take station. (March 25, War D.)  
 Par. 31, S.O. 43, Feb. 20, 1913, War D., is amended so as to read as follows:

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company, Coast Artillery Corps, specified after his name, is placed on the unassigned list, is detailed in the Army Transport Service, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and take station at that place: First Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, 162d Co.; 1st Lieut. William N. Porter, 144th Co., and 1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, 165th Co. (March 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps

is transferred as indicated after his name, and will proceed on or after May 6, 1913, to join the company to which he is transferred: Capt. Theodore H. Koch from the 27th to the 66th Company, 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams from the 32d to the 27th Company. (March 26, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Terence E. Murphy from the 70th to the 54th Company; he will join company to which he is transferred. Capt. John C. Goodfellow from the 66th to the 70th Company; he will proceed on the transport about May 5, 1913, for Manila, P.I., to join the company. (March 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from duty at his present station and will proceed to the station indicated after his name for duty: Major John P. Hains from Fort Barry to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major Joseph L. Knowlton from Fort Winfield Scott to Fort Barry, Cal. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 14, W. Div.)

Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., commanding Pacific Coast Artillery District, will proceed to San Diego, Cal., in connection with the damages to Battery Mead, at Fort Pio Pico, resulting from a severe storm on Feb. 24, 1913. (March 15, W. Div.)

Leave fourteen days, upon his relief from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is granted Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C. (March 18, W. Div.)

Sergeant Major (Senior Grade) Daniel T. Connor, C.A.C. (appointed March 20, 1913, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Jackson Barracks, La., is assigned to duty at that post. (March 22, War D.)

Master Gun. William Ross, C.A.C., now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (March 21, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M., vice 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th Cav., relieved. (March 24, War D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 5th Inf., upon his arrival in the United States. (March 25, War D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave one month, effective about April 24, 1913, to Capt. Frank S. Cochran, 10th Inf. (March 18, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William F. Harrell, 10th Inf., is extended two months. (March 13, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, 10th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (March 13, E.D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Cook Patrick Maher, Co. M, 13th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 22, War D.)

Sergeant Thomas Gunn, Co. C, 13th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 24, War D.)

Cook Miner H. Whitney, Co. D, 13th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 24, War D.)

First Sergeant Henry McClure, Co. G, 13th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave one month and ten days, about March 20, is granted Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf. (March 18, W. Div.)

The Machine-gun Platoon, 14th Infantry, will proceed from Fort George Wright to Fort Lawton, Wash., under command of 1st Lieut. Walter F. L. Hartigan, instead of 1st Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 14th Inf. (March 14, W. Div.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Col. George Bell, jr., Infantry, unassigned, is attached to the 16th Infantry. Upon completion of his duties at headquarters, Western Department, he will join that regiment. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. George H. White, 16th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor Militia of New York and will proceed to Albany, N.Y., and take station. (March 20, War D.)

Leave three months, about May 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf. (March 14, W. Div.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. P. DAVIS.

Capt. Charles E. Reese, 18th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Ind., will at expiration of his leave join company at Texas City, Texas. (March 10, C. Dept.)

Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, now attached to the 18th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (March 20, War D.)

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., now at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will join his regiment at Texas City, Texas. (March 12, C. Dept.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., is still further extended four months. (March 24, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 27, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect March 26, 1913. Lieutenant Ahrends is assigned to the 20th Infantry, March 27, 1913. (March 26, War D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps, and will report in person to the commanding general, 2d Division, for assignment to duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (March 26, War D.)

Cook John E. Rimmel, Co. M, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 21, War D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., upon expiration of sick leave, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will join his regiment at Texas City, Texas. (March 22, War D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MAILLORY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (March 17, E.D.)

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, effective about April 24, 1913, to Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 29th Inf. (March 17, E.D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave fifteen days, upon relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, Inf. (to be assigned to the 20th Infantry upon relief). (March 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Manfred Lanza, Infantry, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified to inspect Militia of Louisiana: Amite City, Baton Rouge, Bogalusa, Lake Charles, Leesville, Shreveport, Ruston, Monroe, Gretna and New Orleans. (March 11, S.D.)

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Leave three months, effective about May 28, 1913, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 2d Lieut. Arturo M. Calderon, P.R.R. (March 18, E.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major Alvan C. Read, Capt. John M. Field, Capt. Miles K. Taubee and Capt. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Arturo Carbonell, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at San Juan, P.R., April 8, 1913, for purpose of examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces authorized to appear before it, to determine their qualifications for the command of troops in such Volunteer forces. (March 20, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav.; Major Geoffrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav.; Major Louis Brechemin, jr., M.C.; Major William T. Littlebrant, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John G. Ingold, M.C. (March 6, S.D.)

First Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th Cav., are detailed member and recorder, respectively, Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M., by Par. 8, S.O. 286, Dec. 7, 1911, War D.; vice 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. John S. Singleton, Inf., hereby relieved. (March 21, War D.)  
 Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Monday, April 7, 1913, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeon, U.S.A.:

West Point, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefe, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Seibert D. Boak and Alden Carpenter, dental surgeons.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Tignor and George I. Gunckel, dental surgeons.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Guy V. Rakke, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale and John A. McAlister, jr., dental surgeons.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Capt. George F. Jenemann, M.C.; 1st Lieut. John H. Hess and Julien R. Bernheim, dental surgeons.

Fort McDowell, Cal.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Wolven and William H. Chambers, dental surgeons. (March 25, War D.)

#### G.O.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, on the call of the President, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Col. Frank West, 2d Cav.; Majors Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; G. H. Macdonald, 13th Cav.; R. E. L. Michie, 13th Cav.; Wilson T. Davidson, M.C.; and John S. Winn, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav.; Joseph S. Heron, 2d Cav.; George B. Pritchard, jr., 5th Cav.; Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., and Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., judge advocate. (Feb. 28, S.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 19, 1913. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf.; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav.; Benjamin P. Nicklin, Inf.; Omar W. Pinkston, M.C.; 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf.; Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf.; Dean Hall, C.A.C.; Marshall G. Rando, 6th F.A., and Max A. Elser, 23d Inf., J.A. (March 12, C. Dept.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days, about April 1, 1913, to Capt. Emil J. Huebner, retired, recruiting officer. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. Michael S. Murray, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of New Mexico and will proceed to his home. (March 24, War D.)

Leave one month, permission to apply for extension of two months, granted Major Wallis O. Clark, U.S.A., retired. (March 25, War D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

Chief Mechanic Frank C. Books, Military Academy Detachment of Field Artillery, West Point, N.Y., is transferred as private to the Q.M. Corps. (March 20, War D.)

#### RETRIAL OF FORMER CADETS.

By direction of the President the G.C.M. which was convened at West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 16, 1911, and tried Ralph I. Sasse, Ellicott H. Freeland, Tattall D. Simkins and James D. Christian, cadets of the U.S.M.A., for having violated, on Aug. 4, 1911, Par. 132 of the former regulations of said Academy, and sentenced them to be dismissed from the Service, is, by virtue of authority contained in an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, hereby reassembled to meet at West Point, N.Y., April 14, 1913, for the reconsideration of the sentence in the cases of said former cadets. It being impracticable to reassemble the full court, the following members only and the judge advocate will reassemble: Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 29th Inf.; Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav.; Edward H. De Armond, 5th Field Art.; Donald O. McDonald, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., 4th Field Art.; Forrest E. Williford, C.A.C.; Edwin E. Pritchard, 4th Field Art.; Richard Donovan, C.A.C.; John K. Herr, Cavalry; Thomas W. Hammond, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. David McC. McKell, C.A.C., judge advocate. The court, as thus reassembled, is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law, and upon adjournment after disposing of all the cases to be reconsidered it will report that fact to the War Department, and upon receipt of orders indicating the completion of their duty hereunder, the members of the court and the judge advocate will return to their proper stations. (March 25, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	10
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

##### Incoming.

Schedule to July 12, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

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#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
 CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
 DIX—Left Manila for Seattle Feb. 22; arrived at Honolulu, D.T., March 20.  
 KILPATRICK—1st Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.  
 LISCOM—In Shanghai.  
 LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
 McCLELLAN—1st Lieut. E. J. Cullen, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.  
 MEADE—1st Lieut. E. E. Bennett, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.  
 MERRITT—At Manila.  
 SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
 SHERMAN—Left Manila for San Francisco March 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, March 21.  
 SUMNER—1st Lieut. W. N. Porter, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.  
 THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., March 15; left Honolulu, H.T., March 23.  
 WARREN—At Manila.  
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
 CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.  
 JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
 GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
 GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
 GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.  
 GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Seven, Ga.  
 GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. H. W. Bunn, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Dade, Fla.



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In an expression of opinion by the officers of Fort Myer, Va., garrisoned by Cavalry and Field Artillery, the Cavalry were unanimous in their desire for the retention of the pistol as part of the arms of the Cavalry soldier, as it has been since the reign of Henry VIII., when the English cavalry carried clumsy pistols called "dags," and now that we have in the semi-automatic Colt the best pistol ever issued to troops, there seems no good reason to practically abolish its use for Cavalry. As to another point in controversy, the stirrup to be used for field service, the Cavalry stood thirteen to five in favor of the hooded stirrup, though practically every officer uses the steel stirrup for pleasure riding. The Field Artillery officers were only slightly in favor of the hooded stirrup.

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**FREEDOM FOR NAVY DISCUSSION.**

Once more is given out in Washington the hopeful statement that the Navy is to be regenerated and rejuvenated, and in the same old way, by a change in the personnel of the administrative offices. This may be well, so far as it goes, but if our new Secretary really wishes to put himself in touch with the Navy he will commence by revoking, or seriously amending, Par. 244 of the Navy Regulations. As it has been interpreted and applied this regulation puts a plaster on the mouth of every officer not blessed by immediate personal contact with the Secretary. It limits the Secretary's knowledge of Service opinion and Service needs to what he may learn from a little knot of favored officers whose views may or may not represent those of the Navy as a whole, and especially fail to represent those of officers who are disposed to assert their independence of accepted policies and traditions, though it is from such officers that the Secretary is most likely to receive suggestions well worth his consideration and which do not reach him under present conditions.

It has often been said that Congress will freely give whatever the Navy is agreed upon asking, and that service public opinion should be consulted before urging any remedial measures. To this statement and to this advice no possible exception can be taken. Both are absolutely sound in principle. Had they been borne in mind, many past errors in general policy, in ship design and in administration would have been avoided. And they are so simple—just find out what the Navy wants, provide it and the trick is turned. But—and there is a but of stupendous proportions—the Navy Department, through its regulations, quite Draconian in severity, has given notice that it does not want the Navy to get together on any point, not of the Department's own selection, and that it proposes at all costs to stamp out any service public opinion, indeed before it has been created.

The result of the ordinances which have so long muzzled the officers of the Navy is that the Secretary never knows what the Service thinks on any subject. He talks with those immediately about him, A, B and C, and supposes that they speak for the Navy, whereas it may be that not only do they not speak for the Navy, but they speak effectively and enthusiastically for A, B and C, and they cease not, in season and out of season, to warn the Secretary against weakening the drastic provisions of Paragraph 244, which prohibits any and all discussions of Service matters in public.

The policy of secrecy is carried to a ludicrous extent. One officer was severely reprimanded for a contribution to the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, every statement in which had been drawn from the published reports of the reprimander himself, the Secretary of the Navy. Foreign attachés, it is asserted, have little difficulty in gaining information about our ships, etc., which is denied, on the score of its confidential nature, to our own officers. While this is not easy to prove, its general belief is significant, to say the least.

Certain things are confidential in their nature and should not be so much as referred to—for instance, strategic and tactical plans or schemes of mobilization, novelties in weapons or ammunition, special methods of training, etc. On the other hand, enormous benefit would accrue to the Navy if the Secretary were to invite officers to discuss in the public prints over their own signatures all matters not confidential in character; observing, of course, the proprieties of gentlemanly debate. He would himself be the largest individual gainer, for he would actually get into touch with that Service public opinion which those who have surrounded him for decades have striven so hard and so successfully to strangle.

It is frequently held with much heat of contention that the Secretary has repeatedly asked officers to communicate to him officially ideas or suggestions tending to benefit the Navy and that this freedom of correspondence completely covers the case. This argument carries great weight with the uninitiated, but produces only laughter on the part of those who know as a fact that the Secretary does not open the official mail and that the letters mentioned, with their valuable burden of honest criticism, experienced suggestions or timely warning, never reach his eye at all, but go quietly to their graves in the pigeon holes of the very bureaus or officers against whose practices the writers of these letters protested.

It is sad to have to admit that the present incumbent will hear the voice of the Service only when he throws open the columns of the press to all officers, and not one day before. We hope he will strike off his shackles and go boldly along the path of progress with eyes open, and not like his predecessors, blinded, as it were, by the hand—permitted to see and hear only those things which those interested think it is well he should see and hear,



and religiously guarded from contact with the outsider, whose views they regard as heretical.

#### NEW CHIEF, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on March 25 the resignation of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the appointment of Comdr. Victor Blue to that office. In giving out this announcement, which created a profound surprise in Navy circles, it was stated: "Since coming into office the Secretary has received many reports showing that there is some dissatisfaction among the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the Navy and he has found Commander Blue thoroughly in accord with his ideas as to the necessary steps that should be taken to advance the interests of the enlisted men and the sea-going officers, thus increasing their contentment and adding to the efficiency of the fleet." The Secretary declined to go further into the details of his reasons for asking for the resignation of Admiral Andrews than is contained in the paragraph quoted above from a formal statement given out at the Department.

No change in recent years has created such widespread interest in the Navy as the relief of Admiral Andrews. While the Admiral's friends were highly incensed at the summary action of the Secretary there are many officers in the Navy who applaud the Secretary for his decision. The Secretary is in receipt of many letters of commendation from officers in the fleet on account of the change. Some of them did not wait to write, but wired their approval of the Secretary's action. The affair has been almost the sole topic of conversation in Navy circles since the change has been made. Genuine regret was expressed in Washington among civilians at the announcement of Admiral Andrews's relief. The Admiral has many influential friends in Congressional circles, and it would not be surprising if some of them took up his cause when Congress convenes. The friends of Admiral Nicholson held up Admiral Andrews's nomination when he succeeded the former as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and it is stated that Admiral Andrews's friends are talking of holding up Admiral Blue's nomination when it comes to the Senate after Congress has convened.

Commander Blue as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation will be charged with the general assignment of enlisted men and of officers below the grade of commander. It is the Secretary's policy that an officer of the rank of commander shall not have the assignment of rear admirals and captains who are senior to him, and he has issued instructions that he himself will handle the assignments to duty of these two grades after hearing the recommendations presented by his full council of aids. Commander Blue will be fortunate if, under these conditions, he escapes the criticisms which have plagued the life of every Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as far back certainly as the days of the Civil War. The objection to Commander Andrews because of lack of rank applies equally to Commander Blue, who is Andrews's junior by one year.

There can be no question of the ability and popularity or conspicuous service of the new Chief of Bureau. In the Navy Register his name appears with the notation that he be "advanced for extraordinary heroism during the war with Spain." The skill and energy he displayed in locating the Spanish fleet at Santiago is well remembered. In a letter commending him for this service the Secretary said: "The Department takes much pleasure in highly commending you for this service," and considers it "a most favorable augury for your future career in the Service already distinguished by the personal heroism of its members."

Similar commendation came from Admiral Sampson who recommended the promotion which followed of Lieut. Victor Blue "for having undertaken twice to locate the position of the Spanish fleet, on the first occasion traveling over a distance of seventy-three miles and on the second a distance of sixty miles, mostly through territory occupied by the entrenchment of the Spanish army." Lieutenant Blue was also recommended for promotion by Captain Goodrich, commanding the gunboat flotilla, for his conspicuous gallantry. As a commander, Blue commanded the U.S.S. Yorktown on the Pacific Station and followed that with a further tour at sea as chief of staff of the Pacific Fleet. On the completion of this service he was assigned to duty on the General Board. He has had nineteen months' sea service under his present grade and Commander Andrews two months. Commander Blue has had eleven months more total sea service than his predecessor, and he has been unemployed six months longer.

#### SEA SERVICE FOR PROMOTION.

In a memorandum, directed to the president of the examining board for the promotion of commissioned officers, now in session at the Washington Navy Yard, the Secretary of the Navy announces his intention of insisting upon sea service as one of the qualifications for promotion. In his communication the Secretary says:

In accordance with Secs. 1493-1510, R.S. (see Navy Regulations, 1913, Chap. 31, Art. 3331), the Secretary of the Navy, from time to time, prescribes the examinations for promotion of officers.

The Secretary wishes to inform the members of the Examining Board that he requires that officers coming up for promotion shall have had sufficient sea service in the grades from which they are to be promoted to insure beyond doubt

that they are fully qualified and experienced at sea to perform the sea duties of the next higher grade.

In amplifying this announcement the Secretary declared that he did not intend to fix any minimum of sea service as a qualification for promotion, but would pass on each individual case as it came before him. He indicated his intentions of going over the reports of the examining board carefully with a view of determining the fitness of officers for promotion, and intimated that it was not his intention to always regard the report of the board as final.

"My purpose," said the Secretary in discussing his instructions to the board, "is to impress upon the officers of the Navy the fact that what is wanted is the ability to command at sea. The Navy Department is to be subordinate to the fleet. Our work here is to make the fleet more effective, and one of the ways to do that is to recognize the work that officers do on the fleet. As long as I am Secretary, an officer must show that he is qualified to perform sea duties before he is promoted. I do not want to make any ironclad rule as to the amount of sea duty required because this might vary under different circumstances."

In taking this action the Secretary of the Navy anticipates some legislation which would doubtless be passed by Congress. The question of making sea service one of the requisites of promotion has been discussed for some time in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Under the reorganization of the committee, it is claimed that a majority of it would be for the proposition. Legislation of this character was defeated by Secretary Meyer only after a spirited fight in the last session. Secretary Daniels's policy will be a popular move with the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The manner in which he puts it into effect will be watched with interest in the Service. Admiral Andrews, who has just retired as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is now before the examining board for promotion. He has had not much more than two months' sea service in the rank of commander. It would be an interesting development if the Secretary would hold up Admiral Andrews's promotion to captain in the line until he had sufficient sea service to qualify under the new policy. The sea service policy is apt to bring about a number of other important changes in the details of higher ranking officers. Naturally officers do not care to come up for promotion without sufficient sea service. In all probability Capt. John H. Gibbons will ask to be relieved as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at the end of the scholastic year. Captain Gibbons has not had sufficient sea service in his present rank to comply with the new requirements of the Department, and he will in all probability desire to have sufficient sea service placed to his credit before coming up for promotion.

In this connection it is stated that Secretary Daniels is opposed to the reappointment of bureau chiefs. If he adheres to this policy without any exception Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone will be relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in May, and Surgeon General Stokes will be relieved next February. Already, the Secretary, it is said, has under consideration the matter of selecting successors for both of the bureau chiefs. Among those under consideration for the Bureau of Steam Engineering are Comdrs. L. H. Chandler and J. K. Robison and Lieut. Comdr. William Russell White. Surg. William C. Braisted, now fleet surgeon of the Atlantic Fleet, but formerly assistant surgeon general, is among a number of other candidates who are being considered in connection with the prospective vacancy in the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The contest between Secretary of War Garrison and Chairman Hay owing to the head of the War Department's progressive policy, is not developing as was predicted in certain quarters. After a conference with the Secretary Chairman Hay declared that there were no serious differences between them, and expressed the belief that they would be able to act harmoniously in developing the military policy of the new administration. If all the recommendations that Secretary Garrison makes to Congress are enacted into law it will be the first time in the history of the country that the legislative branch has followed the policy of the War Department to the letter. There have always been honest differences between the Department and Congress, and probably always will be. But as a rule Congress has responded more cheerfully to the recommendations of a Secretary of the same political faith. For this reason it is generally believed that Secretary Garrison will be able to secure more legislation from a Democratic Congress than would a Republican Secretary. Despite the efforts of the advocates of a nonpartisan military policy, party politics will, to a certain extent, always be an important factor in Army legislation. The Secretary of War did the country and the Army a great service in announcing his policy in such a definite statement as that which he published last week. He did much to dispel the illusion that Army officers are advocating a large standing Army. This he did by setting forth, in popular language, a military policy which has been advocated for years by prominent and progressive officers. There was nothing new to the Service in the Secretary's statement or to the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. From time to time Army officers have attempted to interest the public in some such broad military policy, but every time they did it it was assumed that they were advocating a large increase in the Army. Often this was the result of the technical character of

military and Army officers' language, but more often it was due to the fact that politicians are unable to understand why an Army officer should advocate a policy on broad and patriotic grounds. They insisted that all Army legislation favored by officers must finally result in an increase in the strength of the Army. Secretary Garrison set forth his ideas in such a striking manner as to dispel all impressions that he is seeking to increase the size of the standing Army. He has convinced thousands that the efficiency of the Army can be increased without greatly increasing its cost. He also called the country's attention again to the fact that it is not prepared for war.

The Naval Academy, the Bureau of Ordnance, and, in fact, the entire naval service have reason to congratulate themselves upon the exceptional work done in the training of midshipmen at Annapolis in the Ordnance Department. The training given has not been purely academic. It has been made unusually practical by combining advanced theory with modern practice, by improving the methods of instruction both in theory and in practice, and by establishing between the officers and midshipmen a relationship that has made possible the rapid advancement of the latter. Theoretical work has been rendered easier and more perfect by simplifying and revising the course of instruction. Text-books have been re-written with such good effect that some of them have been made use of by the Navy at large and by the Army. Practical work has been so modernized, extended, and improved, as to make the graduates of the Academy very useful as soon as they report on board the ships to which they are assigned. As a result of the course of training to which they have been subjected at Annapolis, these young men are able at once efficiently, to take their places at the guns and fire-control stations, and in the fighting tops of their battleships. New training devices, appropriate for use on land, have been invented, and these, together with such modern guns, training devices and fire-control paraphernalia as are now in use on board ship, have been procured from the Bureau of Ordnance, and the midshipmen have been trained in their use and care under the personal direction and supervision of the officers mentioned below and others, who by their previous successes on board fighting ships, have demonstrated their eminent fitness for this important work. While all officers in that department have rendered most efficient service, it is not unfair to any of them to mention in particular the services of Comdr. L. M. Nulton, who is the head of the department, and Lieut. W. R. Van Anken, one of his assistants. These two officers assumed their duties in the Ordnance Department some three years ago. During the time that they have been on this duty, the course of instruction in ordnance has been revolutionized.

The Springfield Republican is quite correct in saying: "There are various phrases and expressions in Secretary Garrison's statement concerning the U.S. Army and his conception of the nation's military policy that will please the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL much more than the peace societies." It adds: "Were it not for these few passages, revealing possibly the nature of the Secretary's real sympathies regarding 'militarism' in this country, his declaration would be much more fittingly an object of criticism by big Army advocates than by their opponents." The Republican states that Mr. Garrison's "main position is perfectly sound," that he "adopts the essential views of the Chief of Staff, Gen. Leonard Wood, regarding an Army reserve," and that "what the Secretary says about the National Guard is wholly unobjectionable in itself." "So, too," says the Republican, "there is nothing to be condemned in the Secretary's statement that 'a workable and adequate scheme should be provided so that volunteers may be readily called, officered, equipped and trained when necessity arises.' This is not militarism. It is the opposite of militarism in that the policy aims to provide for emergencies by methods that do not require the maintenance of a large standing army." It is gratifying to receive from our old and valued contemporary of Springfield this acknowledgment of the correctness of the positions assumed by this paper, and for which it has so long contended even when in doing so it has had "to face a frowning world."

It appears to be very certain that oil for fuel in the British navy will supplant coal entirely in a very short time. Five battleships, eight armored cruisers and sixteen destroyers in the 1913-14 program will burn oil to the exclusion of coal. The Admiralty is already spending about \$10,000,000 in equipping the fleet with shore and seagoing oil fuel depots, and is also active in experimenting with internal combustion engines, one of which, the invention of an English officer, is said to give twice the horsepower per unit compared with any other engine in existence. The Admiralty, it is understood, has decided that all future warships shall be driven exclusively by oil fuel.

The Joint American-Panaman Land Commission for the adjudication of the values of lands in the Canal Zone has come to an agreement, a Panama despatch of March 26 reports. There had been a deadlock for several days, but under instructions from Washington the American Commissioners agreed to take a broader view of land values than stipulated in the treaty. They had previously maintained that the payment for the lands should be made on their value in 1904. The Panaman Commissioners submitted that the basis of payment should be on their value at the present time.



## TORNADOES AND FLOODS.

Tornadoes and floods have caused incalculable loss of life and property in the Middle West in the last few days. On March 23 a tornado swept through five states, causing the greatest damage at Omaha, Neb., in which a path of destruction was cut through the city, causing the loss of between 150 and 200 lives and injuring more than 300 persons. The same cyclonic disturbance produced great floods in Indiana and Ohio, the worst sufferer being Dayton, O., where the breaking of a reservoir sent upon the city a rush of water that completely flooded the most populous portions and drowned many of the inhabitants before they could escape to the higher ground. An unusual and horrifying accompaniment of the flood at Dayton was the conflagration that started soon after the flood struck the city and swept away buildings in which many had sought refuge from drowning. It was impossible to fight the flames, and all the survivors could do was to stand helpless on the high ground and watch building after building succumb to the flames, and the trapped people leap from the blaze only to be swallowed up in the swirling currents in the street.

It is reported that in Ohio and Indiana alone fully 260,000 people were rendered homeless and helpless. The difficulties of relieving the resultant distress or even saving those in danger were magnified a hundredfold by the destruction of all railroad communication and the sweeping away of wagon bridges, which made it for a time impossible to get supplies to the stricken cities and towns. To add to the horrors of the flood a blizzard followed, causing multitudes of men, women and children to suffer terribly from the cold as they stood huddled on roofs or raised ground waiting for rescue. Probably never before in that or any other section of the country had the relief of devastated localities been so hampered by the destruction of telegraphs, telephones and railways. Early estimates of the known dead in Indiana and Ohio placed the total at 1,500. Relief funds were started at once in various parts of the country, and various governors wired their readiness to help in the work of succor. President Wilson telegraphed offers of Federal assistance wherever needed, especially in the matter of tentage, rations and other supplies that the War Department could furnish.

Regular and National Guard troops where it was found necessary were ordered to protect the ruined homes and business houses from the looters by the strong arm of military authority. So suddenly did the floods come that it was impossible to organize means of protection, owing to the demoralization of the local communities, and the authorities were glad to be able to call upon the uniformed soldiers, who could be moved to the scene with rapidity and who enforced protection with military sternness. In a number of instances looters were shot in their tracks when discovered in their depredations. As in the case of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, when Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., put the troops stationed near there at the disposal of the authorities, the services of the Regulars and the Guardsmen have been gratefully received by the stricken people. The beautiful city of Dayton, Ohio, which seems to have been the worst sufferer from the floods, is well known to Army folk on account of the location there of the large and beautiful Soldiers' Home. Not for years before, if ever, has that region been so devastated by the elements, and it was fortunate that in the sudden emergency the authorities could call upon men so prompt to respond as the soldiers of the nation and state. Some of the most valuable aid rendered in the Mississippi flood disasters of recent years has been that given by the officers of the Medical Department of the Regular Army, and it was not many months ago that the men of the Army jumped in at the crisis of the great forest fires in the Far Northwest, when towns were threatened with destruction, and helped largely to extinguish them. These and other instances show how peculiarly fitted military bodies are to give assistance in times of public distress, when promptness of action and directness of methods are especially needed.

As soon as the tornado devastated Omaha Major C. F. Hartman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in command of Fort Omaha, ordered out all the available men of Cos. A, B and H of the Signal Corps, the only troops at the post. These troops co-operated with companies of the 1st and 2d Infantry of the Nebraska National Guard, ordered out by Governor Moorehead. Governor Cox of Ohio ordered out the entire state force of some 5,980 officers and men. These troops not only patrolled the wrecked and flooded districts, but rendered timely work in removing injured and dead from the debris and gave other aid. Pvt. E. H. Smith, of the U.S. Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha, became insane after helping to carry out a number of bodies and collapsed. When he had regained consciousness it was necessary to take him to the post hospital, where he was placed under restraint. By means of motorbombs and automobiles a party of linemen under the direction of the Adjutant General of Ohio restored wire communication on March 26 between Columbus and Dayton. The prompt work of the War Department in sending forward 200,000 rations and tents for 50,000 homeless is referred to elsewhere. The Engineer Corps of the Army will probably be called upon to build pontoon bridges where the permanent bridges have been swept away and render other aid. Central New York, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Virginia also experienced disastrous floods.

## RELIEF FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

A call for help for the flood sufferers in the Middle West met with prompt response at the War Department on March 26. The Secretary of War and General Wood did not wait for official action by President Wilson, but started the wheels in the War Department by which food and medicine for the sufferers were on the way at two o'clock the same afternoon. The first shipments were made by express from Philadelphia and Chicago, with an appeal to the railroad that they be sent on special trains. Fifty thousand tents were also ordered sent to the stricken districts.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Corps, was put in charge of organizing the relief expedition at Washington and Majors James E. Normoyle and James A. Logan, jr., were detailed to go to Ohio to take charge of the field work. Both of the officers left Washington on the afternoon of March 26 with orders to go to Columbus, which will be the headquarters for the relief work to be done by the Army. Major Normoyle had charge of the relief work in 1912 in the Mississippi floods where the

Governors and civil authorities of four or five states reported to him. He is generally acknowledged to be without a superior in handling emergency work of the character of that which the Army will be called upon to do in Ohio.

President Wilson on March 27 virtually assumed personal direction of the work of extending relief to the flood sufferers in Ohio and Indiana. In a conference with Secretary of War Garrison he expressed an inclination to go to Ohio himself, and directed the Secretary to proceed to the scene of the disaster with Major Gen. Leonard Wood and make a personal inspection of the flooded district. Accordingly, Secretary of War Garrison and General Wood left Washington at three o'clock on March 27 in a special train. Accompanying them were Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, aid to the President; Major William D. Connor, C.E., Major Edgar Russel, Sig. Corps, and Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Gen. Staff. Also General Aleshire and Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M. Corps, who superintended all the transportation arrangements. It is planned for the Secretary and General Wood to establish headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, and direct the relief work.

Officers have been assigned as follows in the flood states: Capt. A. C. Dalton, to Youngstown, in charge of Northeastern Ohio district; Capt. Benjamin Lear, to Fort Wayne, in charge of Northern Indiana territory; Lieut. H. J. Reilly, to Lima, for Northwestern Ohio, and Capt. W. K. Naylor, Lieut. J. Regan and Lieut. L. E. Hanson, to Cincinnati, to act under Major Normoyle, of Washington, who will have charge of distributing tents and supplies.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of the Navy is co-operating with the War Department in rendering assistance to the distressed. An expedition was organized by the Secretary of the Navy with Capt. D. P. Hall, U.S.M.C., in command. Captain Hall is a former resident of Dayton, and his mother and sister are in Dayton at present. The Captain has not heard from them since the catastrophe has overtaken the city, and in his anxiety to locate them he left Washington on the night of the 26th, in advance of the expedition which he is to command. In the Navy relief expedition were Surgs. Sheldon G. Evans, William Chambers and Roy Cutler, Paymr. D. W. Nesbit and Paymr. Clerk J. M. Cornell, of the Navy, were also ordered to join the party. Three hospital stewards, fourteen Hospital Corps men and four marines were sent on the afternoon of March 27 to report to Captain Hall. Tentage was forwarded for a hospital unit of fifty-six beds, capable of expansion up to seventy. Two field ranges were also part of the equipment. Medical stores in abundance were ordered from New York and Cincinnati, so that the three medical officers could act independently.

The Bureau of Navigation wired to officers in charge of Navy recruiting in stricken districts to direct the members of the recruiting force to aid in the work of relief wherever needed. The bureau maintains recruiting offices in Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and other sections which have been visited by the tornado or floods. The effect of this order will be that the surgeons and members of the Hospital Corps will render medical assistance, while the petty officers on duty at the various stations will render valuable assistance, because of their Navy training, as leading men of relief gangs. The commandant of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., at the request of the Chicago officials sent six boats with their crews in charge of Lieut. J. J. London, U.S.N., to the assistance of flood sufferers near Logansport, Ind. P.A. Surgeon Cottle accompanied the party.

The War Department will not only help feed the sufferers, but will assist in taking care of the sick and injured. In the Army Medical Corps this problem was taken up by Surgeon General Torney and the medical officers on duty in the Department. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Major Paul C. Hutton were ordered to Columbus the afternoon of March 26 with field medical supplies for 3,000 injured. They also took equipment and supplies for vaccination for typhoid and smallpox. With the Medical Corps it is not only a question of temporary relief for the sufferers, but that of sanitation after the flood begins to subside. It is at this time that epidemics have usually occurred. By the proper sanitation under the direction of the Army medical force an epidemic of yellow fever and typhoid was prevented at the close of the Mississippi floods.

A million rations have been ordered for the relief of Ohio and Indiana sufferers from the Army's purchasing quartermaster depot at Chicago. This will feed 30,000 destitute sufferers for thirty days and they will be rushed to Columbus, Ohio, at the highest possible speed. The first shipment of 300,000 rations went by express.

"Put plenty of evaporated milk in the rations for the children," said General Sharpe as he personally directed the order for rations. "We must look after the children first and the evaporated milk which we issue to the Army, if it is properly handled, will make an excellent substitute for the milkman's supply on which the children were fed before the disaster." The ration consisted of eight ounces of canned meat, a pound of flour or bread, coffee and sugar. It will be the ration issued to soldiers in the field under war conditions.

The following messages were exchanged between Governor Cox, of Ohio, and the War Department on March 26:

Request 1,000,000 rations under Army regulations for destitute flood sufferers; also 500 boxes reserve dressing, 10,000 vaccine points and 5,000 anti-typhoid vaccine ampoules; also loan of tentage and cots for 20,000 persons for thirty days; also 100 hospital tents. Please ship to Columbus.

J. M. COX, Governor.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, sent this reply at Secretary Garrison's order:

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that tentage and cots for 20,000 people, medical supplies and rations to meet emergency have been ordered sent by express to Columbus. The two experienced officers who handled the Mississippi flood situation, Majors Normoyle and Logan, have been ordered to proceed on this afternoon's train to Columbus, reporting to you on arrival. They are both very capable and experienced in this work. All troops in Western New York and all available troops in the Central Department have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to relief work in Ohio and Indiana if needed.

Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue and Asst. Surg. Gen. W. C. Rucker, U.S. Public Health Service, were ordered to the Ohio flood district by the Secretary of the Treasury. They will assume charge of the service work there and direct the operations of other surgeons.

Secretary McAdoo placed all the U.S. life-saving stations in the vicinity of the flooded district at the disposal of Governors Cox and Ralston, ordering the crews to respond immediately and directly to the requests of the state executives.

The President sent this message to Governor Cox, of Ohio, and Governor Ralston, of Indiana:

"I have directed the Secretary of War to proceed at once to the flood district with the necessary staff to ex-

tend every possible assistance to the sufferers more promptly than would be possible if they had to overcome the present imperfect means of communication with Washington."

Numerous telegrams of sympathy reached the White House during the day, the following coming from President Poincaré, of France:

"Being sorrowfully impressed by the terrible ravages caused by the inundations, I beg your excellency to believe that we most sincerely share in the bereavements which have afflicted so many American families because of this awful disaster."

President Wilson replied to this as follows:

"In this hour of mourning and suffering the American people find a real consolation in the sympathy of their brethren of France. In the name of my countrymen, I thank your excellency and the French nation."

Orders have been issued directly by the War Department giving Major Normoyle additional officers and non-commissioned officers to assist him in relief work in Ohio and Indiana. Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., and two non-commissioned officers; Capt. Linwood E. Hanson and 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf., and four non-commissioned officers are ordered to Cincinnati. The commanding officer at Fort Porter is directed to send two officers and non-commissioned officers to Youngstown. The commanding officer at Fort Sheridan will send all available officers and non-commissioned officers to Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lima, Ohio. The commanding officer of Columbus Barracks is ordered to report to Major Normoyle for conference. Where officers cannot report in person they are directed to do so by wire.

## A NATION WIDE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

The installation of a wireless system of telegraphy covering the entire country may be one of the results of the flood disasters throughout Ohio, Indiana and the Middle West. At least Representative R. J. Bulkley, of Ohio, will introduce a resolution at the special session of Congress asking the War Department to submit to Congress estimates and plans for such an extension of wireless telegraphy. At present the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are covered by a system of wireless telegraphy maintained by the Navy. Messages are now being flashed from the Navy station at Arlington to Paris, France. The Pacific coast stations frequently talk with Honolulu, and the Navy shore line system has been extended along the coast of Alaska. With interior wireless stations maintained by the Army, Alaska is kept constantly in communication with the outside world. While small military posts in Alaska are constantly in touch with Washington the great Central West, during the past forty-eight hours, could be reached only occasionally with the most urgent messages. Millions of people throughout the country have been spending sleepless nights because they could not hear from their relatives and friends in the flooded districts. Mr. Bulkley thinks that some steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a condition.

"If it is necessary I intend to introduce a resolution asking the War Department to submit some plans and estimates for the establishment of a wireless system in the interior of the country," said Mr. Bulkley, in commenting on the dearth of news from the West. "It is possible that a mere request for such information from the War Department will be all that is necessary. But it appears to me that we ought to take as good care of the people in Ohio as those in Alaska. There is no doubt that the War Department and people in general are being greatly hindered in giving relief to the sufferers on account of the lack of information as to where help is needed. There is only one way to keep up communications with the country at large under all conditions, and that is by wireless telegraphy. I do not know just how this can be done, but I earnestly hope that some way can be found which will give the country a system of wireless telegraphy."

To the officers at the War Department the scheme of establishing a wireless system in the interior of the country seems entirely feasible. It has been informally discussed frequently, although no recommendations to Congress have ever been made by the War Department. The plan that the officials have in mind would call for the establishment of two high-powered wireless plants in the interior. One would be in Ohio or Indiana and another in the Rocky Mountain regions near Denver. This would create a wireless trunk line from Washington to San Francisco which could be picked up by smaller stations, either of the War Department or private companies, established in all the principal cities.

"With the existing Navy wireless stations," said Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, "the task of covering the interior of the country would be comparatively a small and simple one. It would require only two large \$300,000 wireless stations to cover the entire country. These could be of sufficient power to pick up messages from small stations in all of the cities. The scheme could be worked out by co-operation between the Army and Organized Militia in such a way that wireless telegraphy should be made of great benefit to the country at such times as this. I hope Congress will take up the subject and enact some legislation that will enable us to extend the wireless telegraphy into the interior of the country."

## EQUITATION AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

A remarkable enthusiasm prevails at Fort Ethan Allen over riding and horse training. The spirit is no less evident in the ladies than in the officers, the Burlington Free Press reports. Not only the lieutenants, but all the captains and field officers, including Colonel Gresham himself, belong to the classes in equitation, which are ably conducted by Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, who is not only a graduate of West Point, but of the French government cavalry school at Saumur. A school in equitation for ladies has been organized with Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting as instructor, who is a fine horseman and excellent trainer. The ladies were much distressed at parting with their former teacher, Capt. W. F. H. Godson, who did so much in organizing the school to its high state of proficiency. But their grief has been largely relieved by the earnest and successful efforts of Lieutenant Whiting.

It is the desire of the regiment to be represented at the horse shows in Canada, as well as at Washington, D.C., which takes place in May, and, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, this will be done. Busy preparations are in progress in training the horses. Several intensely interesting entertainments in the way of



gymkana racing, steeplechasing, jumping, etc., are looked forward to for the coming spring and summer, in which the ladies will act a prominent part. In none of these events will the enlisted men be slighted, but their training and preparation are and will be diligently prosecuted. Fourteen officers are training for polo and the 10th Cavalry should before long acquire in this sport a reputation equal to that it enjoyed some years ago, when its team was conceded to be the best in the Army.

"Although all commanding officers of U.S. Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen have been much interested in these exercises, it is simple justice to say that none has taken as much personal interest in these movements as the present commander of the 10th Cavalry," the Free Press says. "Col. John C. Gresham daily rides from ten to fifteen miles in all kinds of weather and without the slightest difficulty clears the highest hurdles—in fact, performs his duties with the vigor of an officer of the line."

#### CHANGES IN THE NAVY ASSIGNMENTS.

"It is not impossible that Capt. T. M. Potts will soon be ordered to sea," the New York Herald declares in its gossip about naval changes. "The Secretary's significant statement in connection with the change in the Bureau of Navigation referred to dissatisfaction among the enlisted and commissioned personnel, and this bore not only upon the functions of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, but the aid for personnel as well."

"The policy of Secretary Daniels probably will be to limit chiefs of the Navy Department bureaus to one term of four years. While he recognizes that sending an experienced bureau chief to sea at the end of four years will require the breaking in of a successor, he deems the policy of getting such officials back into sea service so important as to warrant the change. Mr. Hutch I. Cone, engineer-in-chief of the Navy for four years, probably will go to sea again as a lieutenant commander. Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, whose actual rank in the line is that of commander, was appointed Chief of Ordnance in May, 1911, but scarcely will be able to serve four years and still gain the sea service which the Secretary demands as a requisite to promotion. Therefore he will probably be obliged to ask for assignment to sea within a year."

"Secretary Daniels's policy has the full approval of the President, who takes a much keener interest in the Navy than is generally realized. Few persons know that it was his ambition as a boy to enter the U.S. Naval Academy and become a naval officer—an aspiration which his father discouraged."

"Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, is another of the officers affected by the Secretary's order. Captain Gibbons has been on shore duty since October, 1910, and he has had no sea duty in his present grade. He will come up for promotion to the grade of rear admiral within about a year. He probably will not be relieved of duty at Annapolis, however, until the end of the present scholastic year."

The New York Sun says: "The second bombshell within twenty-four hours was hurled at the naval service by Secretary Daniels in an order to the examining board that henceforth officers are not to be advanced unless they have had abundant sea service in the grade from which they seek promotion. The Secretary's chief purpose is to break up the practice of officers establishing themselves close to Washington to avoid serving at sea. By this announcement of policy he hopes to dispel the impression that has long existed in the Navy that preference is given to those officers who are detached from the fleet and serving at the Navy Department."

"The business of the Navy," said Secretary Daniels, "is to be ready to fight when occasion requires. This Department amounts to nothing except as it promotes the efficiency of the service at sea. I want to lay the emphasis hereafter upon sea service rather than on shore duty, especially shore duty close to this desk of mine."

"I do not expect to fix a hard and fast rule for minimum sea service before promotion will be granted from a given grade, but I do intend that officers shall not be promoted until it is clear beyond all doubt that they have had adequate service for the proper performance of the sea duties of the next higher grade."

"President Wilson is understood to be heartily in sympathy with the order. It also is expected that Mr. Daniels's action will meet with instant approval in Congress, especially in the House, where there has been an agitation for legislation fixing the minimum sea service."

"Two cases came up March 26 that may afford the first instance of the application of the new rule regarding promotion. Commander Andrews, who loses his rank of rear admiral with the end of his term as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Capt. Templin M. Potts, Aid for Personnel at the Department, went before the examination board as candidates for promotion to the grade of captain and rear admiral, respectively."

"Commander Andrews has had just two months of sea service since he achieved the rank of commander. Captain Potts has had no sea service in the grade of captain. Therefore if Secretary Daniels means business with his new order it is difficult to see how Commander Andrews and Captain Potts can be promoted consistently with today's order. Therefore it seems as though Secretary Daniels has given a double blow to Commander Andrews, first removing him from office and then disbaring him from promotion."

"The two changes inaugurated by Secretary Daniels caused a great stir at the Navy Department. The removal of Andrews recalled the fact that the Bureau of Navigation has been the focus of a hot controversy ever since the Roosevelt Administration. A year ago naval circles were stirred by the removal of Rear Admiral Reginald M. Nicholson as chief and the appointment of Andrews. Admiral Nicholson's friends greatly resented this and it has been expected that they would try to have Andrews displaced at the first opportunity. Admiral Nicholson is a North Carolinian and, of course, enjoyed the support of the members of Congress and naval officers from that state. This is Secretary Daniels's own state. The Secretary is not at all unacquainted with naval personnel matters. Mrs. Daniels is a member of the Bagley family, distinguished for generations in the Navy. Victor Blue, the new chief, is from South Carolina, and has long been well known to Mr. Daniels."

"It is reported that other changes are to be made by Secretary Daniels. It is predicted that there will be a change in the Superintendency of the Naval Academy, a position now filled by John Henry Gibbons, who holds the rank of captain. He has not had any sea service since reaching the grade of captain. Commander Twining and Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, chiefs of bureau at the Navy Department, with the rank of rear admiral, are also mentioned in the gossip. Commander Twining has had no sea service in his present grade, but Lieutenant Commander Cone has had nearly three years at sea as lieutenant commander."

#### DEFENSE AGAINST AEROPLANES.

The 1913 model for field gun carriages will make it possible to use field artillery in attacking aeroplanes and balloons. It is understood that the Ordnance Department has decided to make this change in the carriage of the field gun instead of building a special type of balloon gun. This will be accomplished by splitting the trail of a field gun into two pieces, and installing a new mounting for the gun which will make it possible to shoot up in the air at any angle. The new carriage will also give the gun greater range longitudinally, than the present type of gun. The importance of adapting field artillery to attack on aeroplanes is apparent. It would be a serious weakness in the defense against aeroplanes if it were necessary to maintain a special type of gun for this purpose. The only effective way to do this would be to add at least one balloon or aeroplane gun to each battery of field artillery. If this gun should be put out of commission the battery and troops to which it is attached would then have to depend entirely upon small arms as a defense against the attack of the aviators. But if field gun carriages can be so modified as to make them effective in shooting into the air at a great enough angle the problem of defense against aeroplanes will be solved.

Although the Ordnance Department is making satisfactory progress in developing projectiles for aeroplane defense the problem has not been entirely solved. A 6-inch projectile with a sensitive point has been designed which will do all that was expected of it. If it should touch the tip of one of the wings of an aeroplane it would burst and tear the machine to pieces. But it is thought that a projectile with a time fuze should be obtained. On account of the increase in the muzzle velocity for aeroplane work considerable difficulty has been encountered in securing a satisfactory time fuze. Experiments are being made with the clock-time fuze which, if it proves a success, it is thought will answer the purpose. A night tracer for aeroplane projectiles has been developed to a point which is regarded as a success. The Ordnance Department has not been successful in its efforts to secure a day tracer, as the material for it occupies too much space in the projectile and the ordnance experts are now working on material which will reduce the space required.

#### ORGANIZATION OF CAVALRY.

The necessity for well organized cavalry is thoroughly discussed in extracts from the report to the French Chamber of Deputies, 1912, in the name of the Army Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Lieut. Col. P. S. Foltz, U.S. Cav., in collating these extracts into an instructive paper which appears in the March number of the Cavalry Journal, says that this French report is particularly interesting at a time when the Military Committee of the House of Representatives has been considering the reduction of the United States Cavalry. This French report makes much of German opinion on the subject, and the words are cited of the German War Minister, General von Einem, when to the Reichstag was presented the law of 1905 for the increase of the German cavalry. The Minister strongly insisted that the operations of the Manchurian War emphasized the extreme importance of cavalry. "If the Japanese," he said, "had had a sufficient cavalry, the war would be already over. We Germans have every reason to value the cavalry. Without cavalry, Sedan would not have been possible, even for Moltke. Without cavalry the investiture of Paris would have been impossible. And yet in 1870 the German cavalry was not 'up to the mark.'"

The effect of these and other arguments was so striking that the Reichstag determined at a single stroke to create eleven cavalry regiments and Germany thus has to-day 103 regiments of cavalry. Against these France can show only eighty-nine, and of these the greater part, fifty-three regiments, is allotted to brigades of the Army Corps. To-day no French maneuver is held without the uniting of the different brigades of the corps cavalry into a cavalry division called the provisional division. These provisional divisions, the French report points out, have all the characteristics of accidental organization, without staff, artillery, or means of communication. In 1901, the technical cavalry committee remarked upon the grave impropriety of such a conception, as "there is nothing more dangerous with cavalry than to improvise its formations at the outbreak of war. The rapidity of maneuver of this arm demands that its leader should be instantly understood; that can be obtained only in units of permanent formation, trained and exercised in time of peace by the one who is to command them on the field of battle."

The report to the French Chamber then comes to the conclusion that since the formation of provisional divisions is the invariable rule and is consequently necessary, logic compels us to organize in peace definite divisions, leaving to the Army Corps only the cavalry indispensable to them.

Passing to the improvement in the instruction of the cavalry that would result from this divisional organization, the report asks how the commander of an Army Corps can properly direct the training of the cavalry regiments at his disposal. He never has the time for it, and his technical qualifications often are lacking, since the corps commanders generally come from the artillery and the infantry. Hence the generals of the cavalry brigades are left to themselves and they have to do the best they can, but the effect is seen in the inferiority of the brigades of corps cavalry compared with the independent cavalry divisions. The organization proposed in the report would give to each of the nineteen Army Corps stationed in France a regiment of cavalry instead of a brigade. The other cavalry regiments at home would then be constituted into ten divisions of cavalry, each division of six regiments (three brigades). This arrangement would take in the seventy-nine regiments of cavalry in France, ten regiments being in Algeria. The assignment of six regiments to a division follows the German plan.

This basis of composition has given rise to controversies, some having desired to increase the number of divisions by reducing the strength of each to four or five regiments. Others have said that if the Germans have six, the French divisions could overwhelm them if made of seven or eight regiments, but the report maintains that beyond six regiments a division becomes too heavy an instrument, too difficult to handle, lacking that maneuvering ability which gives the chief value to cavalry. But this organization would be ineffective, the Chamber is warned, unless the work is completed by sending the cavalry periodically into great training

camp. Under present conditions cavalry in great masses is unable to get the necessary training. Cavalry especially demands areas of great size for its training, and the practice obtained on the maneuver grounds of the garrisons which are like so many billiard tables cannot supply this need. "Camps of instruction are as indispensable to cavalry for its evolutions as schools of fire are to the artillery. Of all arms cavalry lends itself least to improvisation." To lead mounted men, mobile and ardent, the leader himself must be quick and full of ardor. A great captain of horse must in the nature of things be young. It is at the age of a Conde, a Hoche, a Marceau, a Lasalle and a Murat that one can live all day in the saddle and still retain one's stability to plan at night in the tent the success for the next day. "It is well to pass good military laws, but until the age limit of our generals is lowered and selection is made from among the most alert to command our cavalry, we shall have made nothing but a sketch of our work, a body without a head." The composition of the regiment of cavalry is given in detail in this report.

#### ORDNANCE SERGEANTS' EXAMINATION.

There was no examination held for ordnance sergeants Feb. 1, 1912, due to the fact that sufficient names remained on the eligible list of Feb. 1, 1911, to fill all vacancies for a considerable time thereafter; and as we stated last October, the Ordnance Department was still undecided last fall as to whether an examination would be necessary this year. However, many vacancies occurred in the grade, and it became necessary that an examination be held on Feb. 1, 1913, under the provisions of Par. 3, G.O. No. 43, W.D., March 10, 1909. The examination papers have been received in Washington for rating, but results have not yet been announced. The paragraph of the order referred to above, which provides for the necessary examinations which were held on Feb. 1 in various departments of the Army from which applications had been received, is as follows:

3. On Dec. 1 of each year the Chief of Ordnance, the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General will each send sets of examination papers, prepared in his office, to the Adjutant General of the Army, requesting transmission, under seal, to the proper commanding officer of one set for each sergeant who may have applied for examination during the preceding twelve months, with instructions to have the examination held on Feb. 1, in the presence of an officer, and the papers forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will transmit them to the proper chief of bureau. Should more than one examination be found necessary in any year, it will be similarly conducted upon the request of the proper chief of bureau.

#### THE ANNUAL FOOTBALL GAME.

Representatives of the Military and the Naval Academies visited the Brush stadium in New York city on March 21 and 22, on the invitation of Secretary John B. Foster, of the New York National League Baseball Club. After these visits some metropolitan newspapers announced that the annual football match between the Military and Naval Academies would be changed to New York and that the Annapolis contingent had met the West Pointers half way in their request for a change. The New York Sun said: "The representatives of the Military and Naval Academies, who inspected the Brush stadium Friday, paid another visit on Saturday, with the result that West Point came out openly in favor of shifting the battleground to this city. The midshipmen at Annapolis had become favorably impressed with the plan, and it required very little persuasion to make them join hands with the graycoats up the Hudson in turning down Philadelphia for all time." However, the year is young yet, and there is plenty of time between now and November in which to decide so important a question as a change from a location that has become almost sacred to the annual gridiron battle.

One of the considerations which, it is said, has weighed heavily in the present discussion of changing the location of the annual game is the increased hotel accommodations in New York city. The tremendous throng that sweeps in on Philadelphia at the time of the game taxes the hotels to their utmost, while in New York every visitor could find quarters without inconvenience. The Brush stadium, where the New York baseball team plays, has forty thousand seats, and it is possible, on account of its great size, to lay out the gridiron so that virtually the entire length of the chalk-lined field will be within opposite ends of the covered double-decked grand stand. In this structure alone more than 25,000 reserved seats may be obtained, while there is room for 15,000 more in the open bleachers. At Franklin Field all the seats are in the bleachers, and twenty-eight thousand tickets are all that can be disposed of on account of the limited Philadelphia seating accommodations. The change to New York, then, would give an opportunity to dispose of about twelve thousand more tickets. New York has never had the honor of staging this annual football contest between the Academies, which has been Philadelphia's distinction since the series were begun back in 1890, except once, when, dissatisfied with the arrangements at Franklin Field, the game was switched to Princeton, but so great was the confusion in getting to and from the little New Jersey town that the game went back the next year to the old place, and has there remained ever since. With the site changed to New York football enthusiasts are already treating themselves to pictures of the Atlantic Fleet anchoring at New York to permit its officers to witness the mighty struggle on the chalk-ribbed field of glory.

#### U.S.S. SALEM'S VISIT TO GIBRALTAR.

The U.S.S. Salem was welcomed most cordially at Gibraltar on her recent visit to that port. The Gibraltar Chronicle and Official Gazette of March 10 says:

"It is not often that Gibraltar has the opportunity of seeing an American warship in the harbor, the last visitors of that nationality being the Tennessee and Montana in 1912, which called for a short time on their way East. It is therefore with particular pleasure that we welcome the U.S. cruiser Salem, which is paying us a visit from the States during a voyage for the purpose of carrying out important experiments connected with wireless telegraphy. The Salem arrived last Wednesday and exchanged salutes with the fortress and Rear Admiral Brock, C.B., and since that date has been lying in 'the Stream.' We had the honor of calling on Captain Pollock, commanding, and Lieutenant Commander Abele and the wardroom officers, and by courtesy of the Captain we are able to give some account of the Salem's voyage."

"She sailed from the States direct to Gibraltar with one call at St. Michael's, and had the unpleasant experi-



ence of terrific weather during the first week of the voyage. Battling with a wind which reached the height of eighty miles an hour, the cruiser rolled to such an extent that thirty-nine degrees were registered and her pinnace was smashed. Happily she weathered the gale and arrived here without further misadventure, the experiments being uninterrupted throughout.

"We understand that the objects of the cruise in connection with wireless telegraphy have been most successfully attained, and that, with special appliances, transmission over 2,300 miles has been accomplished, while by night communication has been kept up between Washington and Gibraltar.

"Captain Pollock and some of his officers attended Lady Hunter's 'At Home' on Thursday, and yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Hunter and a party which included Mrs. Perrott, took tea on board and inspected with great interest the wireless installation. His Excellency is entertaining the officers at dinner to-morrow. Courtesies have also been exchanged between Admiral Brock and Captain Pollock.

"The following are the officers of the U.S. cruiser Salem: Comdr. E. T. Pollock, Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Able, Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Turnbull, Ensigns L. S. Stewart, M. Collins, B. K. Muir, R. H. Bennett, P. A. Surg. A. H. Dodge and Asst. Paymr. J. J. Gaffney.

"It is regrettable that the shortness of their stay and the pressure of their work prevents Gibraltar from seeing much of our visitors, but we hope that they will find time to see some of the sights of the place and that opportunities may be found for cementing the bonds of friendship and good fellowship between the services of the two nations."

The Chronicle also says: "Saturday was a notable day at the Warrant Officers' Club House in that it was the first occasion of entertaining warrant officers of a foreign navy. The W.O.'s of the U.S. warship Salem accepted an invitation to spend the evening with the members and joined with them in a pleasant whist drive, in which a number of ladies took part. Before the party dispersed a warrant officer of the U.S. Navy, in a very suitable manner, thanked the R.N. warrant officers for their kind invitation to join them in such a pleasant evening."

#### "THE CAPTURE OF NEW YORK."

Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., writes in the April Century Magazine of "The Capture of New York." Reviewing the history of armed conflicts he finds that whenever two trade centers, controlled by different nations, become rivals for the trade of a common terminus, they will either consolidate or fight. War is merely economic competition in its sharpest aspect. The location of the main trade lines of the world controls the strategy of campaigns, determines the location of theaters of military operations, and fixes with virtual certainty the identity of the principal combatants in the struggle for economic and military supremacy. Guided by these principles, it is not difficult to locate approximately American theaters of future conflict. To-day the main trade lines of the world pass completely around the globe. Upon these lines the greatest seaport is New York. Upon the opening of the Panama Canal the United States and Europe will become rivals for the control of common trade termini in South America and in eastern Asia, and for the first time the advantage of proximity will rest with the United States.

The location of the great centers of population and wealth limit the military operations of nations to fairly fixed objectives. The great strategic front of the Atlantic seaboard has its left in the vicinity of Boston, its right near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its center at New York. The Appalachian Mountain system, the great barrier which divides the vulnerable coast line and the comparatively safe interior, is completely broken at only one point by an important artery of commerce, the junction of the Mohawk and the Hudson Rivers. For geographical reasons which Captain Malone recites at length this is one of the main arteries of commerce and would be the chief objective of attack by a foreign foe, say a competitor for the control of South American trade who had decided upon an appeal to arms.

Where, asks Captain Malone, would such an enemy strike? Boston might easily be captured, but this would not disturb our internal commerce. By way of Chesapeake Bay Washington might be reached, and the hurt to our pride would be great, but the injury to our resources small.

But the loss of New York would be another matter. Second only to London in population, and to be regarded as the greatest seaport in the world, about forty-eight per cent. of the total commerce of the United States passes through this port. Also about one-tenth of the value of manufactured products of the country centers in New York. And the city is the financial center of the country. But the city's weakness lies in the fact that it produces no raw material, is dependent upon surrounding territory for food supply. This is true largely of New England also, and to produce a state of distress which would soon approach famine and bankruptcy an enemy has only to cut the lines which lead to sources of supply.

So great is the commercial and strategic importance of New York that it is difficult to imagine any campaign against the Atlantic seaboard by a European Power which would not have for its primary object the defeat of the forces defending the city and the capture of New York, and for its secondary object the defeat of the forces defending Washington and the taking of the capital.

The winning by our commercial competitor of a naval victory deciding control of the sea would result in annexing the Atlantic Ocean to the territory of the enemy, and would thrust his frontier forward to within forty miles of Washington and fifteen miles of New York. To reap the full fruits of the naval victory the enemy must invade. Germany mobilized and concentrated 220,000 men on the frontier of France in eighteen days. Taking this as a standard of comparison, it is found that on the nineteenth day of mobilization a first class Power, having gained control of the sea, could begin the debarkation of 100,000 men on the southern shores of Long Island.

What could we do in nineteen days? We have in time of peace 35,000 Regular mobile troops available within the United States. There are about 110,000 Organized Militia, making a total of about 145,000 men available for immediate action. To expand these troops to war strength would require more time than the enemy would permit us to take. Without waiting to equip or expand, we could in eighteen days dispose approximately 35,000 men for the defense of Boston, 75,000 for the defense of New York, and 35,000 for the defense of Washington. A threat against Boston and Washington would retain

troops for their defense, with the result that 75,000 partly trained and partly equipped men would meet 100,000 highly trained and perfectly equipped forces of the enemy. It is probable that the shortest feasible route to the vital point of the Atlantic seaboard would be chosen by the enemy. Within a few hours columns of infantry might move forward by the numerous roads which converge upon New York. As we should need to be prepared for a landing at all possible points, the bulk of our Army could not be concentrated. The hostile fleet lying off Long Island might compel us to leave open the shore roads toward the city. We should need also to maintain a safe line of retreat.

Against a highly trained European army the chances of success in such a conflict would be doubtful, to say the least, Captain Malone believes. Our Regular Army now has about one-half of its proper complement of field artillery; the Militia less than one-third its proper complement. The latter would lose a large percentage of its personnel in passing to a war status, and their places would be taken by raw recruits. The supply departments of the Militia could not be prepared at once to meet the conditions of war. The officers who would exercise high command would never have suffered the strain of battle. Only one result could be expected; the defeat of our untrained troops, a retreat to the city, with an enemy pursuing so vigorously as to make impossible any effective stand on the New York side of the bridges that span the East River. If defeated on Long Island, the troops must ultimately evacuate the city, retreat to the north, and continue to fight in the open, or submit to capture in an attempt to hold the city.

Victory for the enemy on Long Island would mean the capture of New York, thus inflicting upon the United States the most serious blow it is possible to inflict in a single disaster. After the fall of New York the campaign against the interior could be started in less time than it would take us to expand our available troops to war strength and furnish them with materials indispensable to their efficiency.

And yet, says Captain Malone, there is never lacking the vainglorious boast of those who have never stood upon a field of battle that when the day of trial comes the raw American levies will win despite defects of organization, training and war material, and will triumph over superior numbers of the most highly trained men which Europe can produce. The stampede of a single raw regiment upon the battle line might bring disaster to the whole Army. Within two days the northern lines of communication might be broken, the mouth of the Hudson closed, and all the troops that remained in the city besieged. The food supplies of nearly 5,000,000 people could be cut off, the water also. The reserve supplies in food would not last a month. All manufacturing industries would cease. Half the population of New York would at once be reduced to starvation.

"In such circumstances there could be but one result: New York would be compelled to capitulate and to pay the price of the nation's unpreparedness in terms which might paralyze her industries for half a century. One thing only could prevent it—a victory on Long Island. Has the American nation provided reasonable insurance against a defeat?"

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Jupiter has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 7, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

New boilers, shipped from the United States, will be installed in the gunboat Wilmington at Cavite, P.I.

The mail address of the Buffalo has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The destroyer Duncan, under construction at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's Works, Quincy, Mass., will be launched at 10 a.m., April 5. The Duncan is one of 1,000 tons, twenty-nine knot boats, equipped with Curtis turbines and oil-burning boilers.

The Dolphin and Mayflower with the members of the House Naval Committee on board reached Havana at six o'clock March 23, to remain until midnight March 24. The vessels then visited Key West from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., March 24, Charleston from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., March 27, and are due to arrive at Washington on the evening of March 29.

The torpedo destroyer Benham was successfully launched at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1913, and was christened by Miss Edith Wallace Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U.S.N., who died in 1905, and in whose honor the Benham was named. As the Benham started down the ways the sponsor, to make sure there would be no mistake, hurled the bottle with such force that a piece of flying glass cut her finger. She was showered with champagne as were other members of the launching party. With Miss Benham on the platform were Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., Captain Seeborn, of the German cruiser Bremen, junior officers from the Bremen and League Island and officials of the shipbuilding company. The Benham is 305 feet long, with a 31 foot beam, and a displacement of 1,050 tons. Equipped with oil-burning turbine engines, with twin screws, the Benham will have a speed of thirty knots. Her three sister ships are the Aylwin, the Balch and the Parker. Each cost \$756,100.

The summer cruise of the U.S.S. Newport, the New York Nautical School, was assured on March 26, when the Board of Education appropriated the sum of \$21,070 for the expenses incidental to the voyage. The city has been paying about \$50,000 a year to support the school for forty years past.

The U.S. battleship Wyoming on her final acceptance trial off Rockland, Me., March 22, made one run over the measured mile course at the rate of 22.14 knots an hour. The wind and tide were in her favor, but time and again the Wyoming exceeded the 21-knot rate, fully justifying the belief of the Navy Department that she was capable of greater speed than she had yet shown. On her builders' acceptance trial six months ago the Wyoming's fastest mile was at the rate of 22.045 knots, and the average of her five top-speed runs was 21.493. The contract requirement was 20.5. The Wyoming left Rockland March 23 for a 30-hour run, four hours of which will be for the fastest sustained speed of which she is capable, and was then to proceed to Hampton Roads.

The Hydrographic Office has received a report from the German steamer Mannheim, that on March 19 she passed an iceberg about 100 feet high and 200 feet long, in Latitude 43 degrees N., Longitude 49 degrees 39 minutes W. This is the first report the Hydrographic Office has received this season of an iceberg below latitude 45 degrees. It indicates that the ice has started South and may be expected to approach the steamer lanes within

two or three weeks. The whaler Scotia, sent out by the British Board of Trade to get in touch with the ice, should reach her station in a few days. She will send reports by radio to passing steamers and also to the Hydrographic Office which will, in turn, furnish the reports to steamers sailing from ports on this side of the Atlantic. The Scotia's reports will also be cabled or sent by radio to the London Board of Trade, which will furnish them to steamers sailing from the other side. It is hoped that all ships will have timely warning of any ice in the vicinity of the steamer lanes.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, on March 24, from the commanding officer of the Caesar that coal barge No. 212, which was being towed from Norfolk to Key West, has been broken to pieces by the rough seas that had prevailed for the previous forty-eight hours. The barge was completely destroyed, and scattered in small fragments, the largest piece left being about twenty by five feet. The Caesar was directed to abandon the wrecked fragments and proceed to Key West. Coal barge No. 212 was a sheathed, wooden barge built at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in 1908; 110 feet long, 30 feet wide, fitted with flash boards and had a capacity for 250 tons of coal.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury the award of a life saving medal to Sergt. Harry Williams Miller, U.S.M.C., for his bravery in rescuing Owen Gallagher, a civilian, from drowning in North River, New York, on Dec. 27, 1911. Sergeant Miller, who was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Newark, jumped into the "churning" water of three North River ferryboats and rescued Gallagher, who had either jumped or fallen overboard.

"The courses of the University of Wisconsin which are conducted by correspondence, open the way to a higher education for any man in the Navy," says the Semaphore, published by the Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. "Few courses of equal, and none of higher grade exist. For electricians, machinists, those in the artificer branch, and others, who wish special instruction in mathematics, the course of forty lessons in this subject is 'the best thing of the kind,' says a chief electrician, who is taking it. Courses in mechanical, electrical and steam engineering subjects, in business subjects, in English, French, Spanish, German, in chemistry, history and many other subjects, are available. The prices for these courses are very reasonable; continuous study may be carried on with payments as low as two dollars per month. Ask the educational secretary about the U. of W. courses, and our own classes, and 'sea-going' courses, and a plan for using any, or all of them, to suit your special needs."

The new Navy Regulations about to be issued are described by Lieut. Comdr. Needham Lee Jones, U.S.N., in the current number of Naval Institute Proceedings. It is printed single page and inserted in a loose-leaf binder to admit of additions without unduly increasing bulk. The index is twice as comprehensive as the old one; after the index come the Navy Regulations having the approval of the President; naval instructions subject to change by the Secretary follow on white paper. The changes in the Regulations required to conform to recent legislation were given in No. 19, N.D., Aug. 26, 1912, published on page 270 of our number for Nov. 2, 1912. Chapter 10 prohibits the use of "General Order," "Special Order," "Navy Regulations" or "Naval Instruction" by any bureau or office. Chapter 11 prescribes radical changes in the matter of rank, command and duty, while Chapter 12 gives more definite regulations upon honors and distinctions. Chapter 15 requires commanders-in-chief to investigate an unusually poor performance at target practice or in steaming competitions. A fleet radio officer and a fleet torpedo officer are added to the fleet staff; the duties of chief of staff are enlarged and the duties of the personal and fleet staff are under his direction; fire control duties are transferred from the executive to the gunnery officer. Chapter 44 "should inaugurate an era of conciseness, simplicity and almost brusque directness in methods of interior correspondence." Retired officers may change their addresses or go abroad without asking permission; a commander-in-chief may salute a foreign port as often as he visits; battleship crews must not do repair work at navy yards; executive officers of first rate ships do not alternate with other heads of departments; only one wine mess is allowed a ship; officers traveling to or between shore stations beyond continental limits are to have the Army baggage allowance. Such are some of the changes indicated.

Some very surprising statements, in which it was asserted that Great Britain had the best aeroplanes in the world, were made by Col. John Seeley, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons on March 19. Colonel Seeley in the course of his remarks declared Great Britain has 101 aeroplanes, many of which are of the newest type. "England," he said, "has more new machines than any other nation. We have got the best aeroplanes in the world, and in several of them we have evolved a type far superior to that of any other nation, and we have a machine that can fly eighty miles an hour; also one that can fly forty miles an hour and a biplane that can go a hundred." Colonel Seeley also said that the mechanical difficulties of providing a quick firing gun for high angle fire have been completely solved and that experiments have shown that the actual difficulty of hitting an aerial target moving at an unknown speed at an unknown height has been enormously exaggerated. "Everybody concerned," he said, "has been surprised beyond measure at the comparative ease and remarkable accuracy which can be attained in firing on aerial targets. Any idea of hovering over a battlefield or a defenseless country by day must be abandoned." This accords with the views we have always held, that airships and flying machines can be destroyed except when flying at an extremely high altitude.

The Navy Department has sent telegraphic orders to Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., now on duty as commandant at Honolulu, directing him to proceed to San Francisco and wait further orders to duty in command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. On his arrival at San Francisco he will be directed when and where to relieve Rear Admiral Southerland. The U.S.S. Colorado, which is the flagship of the Pacific Fleet, is now on duty on the Mexican coast, and the future movements of that vessel are uncertain. Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore,



U.S.N., succeeds to the command of the naval station, Honolulu. Admiral Moore has just been on duty as commandant of the naval stations at Olongapo and Cavite, in the Philippine Islands.

Ernest H. B. Anderson, associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, in the February issue of the Journal of that body discusses the propelling machinery of U.S. battleships in the light of the various criticisms which have been made against the adoption of the turbine-propelled machinery in the Navy, especially in view of the comment aroused by recent papers of Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., on the subject of turbine-driven warships. The conclusions of Mr. Anderson are that "in battleships of 25,000 I.H.P. and twenty to twenty-one knots maximum speed, one required to steam for long distances at low cruising speeds and burning coal fuel under the boilers, the reciprocating engine is in the right place, as the machinery can be contained in comparatively small engine rooms, whereas direct driven turbine installations will require much longer engines to attain the same results, but the answer to this, he believes, will be found in the introduction of geared turbines. Very great strides are being made in this direction; over 150,000 H.P. of Parsons geared turbine machinery is built and under construction. By this means great economy will result both at full power and at low cruising powers, and within a very short time an installation of such a type will not be considered in the light of an experiment. The essayist is of the opinion that turbine machinery is the only practical solution for a problem such as is presented by the increase of nearly fifty per cent. in the size of the Dreadnoughts since the U.S.S. Delaware was designed and by the adoption of oil fuel. "In the destroyer classes it has been proved conclusively that turbine machinery and oil fuel are at the present time the last word in the propulsion of such vessels, and this will be found to be the case in the large war vessels of the U.S.N."

In the president's address at the opening of the fifty-fourth session of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, March 12, Lord Bristol suggested that the time has come to include air craft in the subjects for consideration, saying: "All problems connected with resistance, propulsion, engine and propeller design, stability, strength and rigidity of structure can best be dealt with by those who have been trained to grapple with them in the similar problems of naval architecture and marine engineering." The world's output of tonnage in 1912 is estimated at 3,436,000, which has only once been approached, namely, in 1906. Of mercantile tonnage, British shipbuilding accounts for about sixty per cent. of this total; while if only seagoing steamers of 3,000 tons and upward be taken into account, no less than 71.3 per cent. of these have been built in British yards. The growth in size of ships continues to be a marked feature of the returns, not so much in absolute increase of the largest ships, but in the increasing numbers of ships of very large size. The average size of steamers launched in England—excluding those of less than 500 tons—was nearly 4,000 tons gross, which is considerably above the average of previous years, while the returns include seventy ships of over 6,000 tons launched last year, of which sixteen were over 10,000 each. At the close of the year there were 108 vessels over 6,000 tons each under construction, thirty-nine of which were over 10,000 tons and upward. One of the outstanding features of the year has been the progress made in building seagoing ships fitted with internal combustion engines.

A new type of boat-lowering apparatus was recently tested by the British government Board of Trade surveyors at Leith on the steamer Winnie of Glasgow, and from all accounts proved a great success. This apparatus, which is known as the Graham single boat davit, suspends the boat centrally by a sling which ensures raising and lowering on an even keel, and there is automatic disengaging gear which unships the sling as soon as the boat is water borne. The operating gear is mounted on a self-contained derrick, of steel latticework structure, designed to handle boats of any size, with chain, wire or gun-tackle purchase, and it is worked through gearing by two crank handles. The davit requires no guys, is self-swinging and locks itself in either inward or outward position, while it can be worked by two men and is fitted with an automatic brake, which holds the load at any time when the men may release the pressure on the cranks. After the boat is lowered the block can be recovered quickly and hooked on another boat. In the tests at Leith six men were placed in the boat, and two men hoisted the boat from the chocks, turned her out, and lowered her to the water—a distance of thirty feet—in one and one-half minutes. The davit has been fully approved by the Board of Trade for use on ships.

The Department of Agriculture has been figuring up the losses by fires on the national forests for the calendar year 1912, and finds that they were the lowest of recent years. The total damage is estimated at \$75,290, or less than one dollar to every 2,000 acres of area. The good record is attributed to, first, favorable weather conditions in most localities, and, second, the increased efficiency of the fire fighting organization. Lightning caused more fires than any other agency, followed by railroads, campers and incendiaries in the order given. The greatest losses occurred in Arizona, Arkansas and California. About twenty-seven per cent. of all the fires were started by lightning, and about thirty-eight per cent. were due to carelessness. The total number of fires was 2,472, as compared with 3,369 in 1911. They burned over in the aggregate 230,000 acres, as against 780,000 in 1911. Of the fires over seventy-five per cent. were put out before ten acres were burned over, and nearly fifty per cent. before one-quarter of an acre was covered. Only twelve fires caused damage of more than \$1,000 each.

Admiral Sir Reginald Custance in his recent work, "The Ship of the Line in Battle," laid it down that "the main object in battle is to make the enemy believe that he is beaten. The most effective way to do this is to disable his personnel and silence his guns." In an address on "Recent Developments in Battleship Type" before the London Institution of Naval Architects Alan

H. Burgoyne, M.P., said: "I submit that an even more effective method is at the very outset of an action absolutely to shatter and destroy a part of his matériel. Criticism of the deductions and conclusions which I have ventured to set forth here must largely turn on the acceptance of one or other of these dicta; yet this much may be laid down with absolute definiteness, that the general principle of ship design is rapidly completing a full cycle in the steady movement toward an armament comprising a lesser number of the heaviest weapon effective for present-day battle purposes. If history may be held to prove anything or be regarded as in any way a guide to future development in design, then we must look to a recommencement of the vicious circle involving all the old variations of change in guns, armor and speed, with their multifarious complexities and their proneness to reintroduce fleet heterogeneity. All this with but one definite result for prophecy—an ever-increasing displacement and an ever-mounting cost."

## THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete Navy table elsewhere in this issue:  
Terry, arrived March 24 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
Castine, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3 and E-1, sailed March 26 from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va.  
Osceola, sailed March 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.  
Mayflower and Dolphin, sailed March 25 from Key West, Fla., for Charleston, S.C.  
Nebraska, arrived March 26 at Tampico, Mexico.  
Virginia, sailed March 26 from Tampico, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
Cyclops, sailed March 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
San Francisco, Patuxent, Patapsco, Ontario and Sonoma, arrived March 25 at Lynnhaven Bay, Va.  
Glacier, arrived March 25 at Topolobampo, Mexico.  
Connecticut, Florida, North Dakota, Utah, South Carolina, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Michigan and Panther, arrived March 25 at Lynnhaven Bay, Va.  
Petrel, arrived March 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Neptune, arrived March 26 at Sewall Point, Va.  
Raleigh, sailed March 25 from Bremerton, Wash., for seven-day cruise.  
Cincinnati, Dale, Chauncey and Decatur, arrived March 25 at Hilo, P.I.  
Abarenda, sailed March 26 from Manila, P.I., for Shanghai, China.  
Wyoming, arrived March 26 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.  
Vulcan, arrived March 27 at Baltimore, Md.  
Mars, sailed March 26 from Baltimore, Md., for Boston, Mass.  
Mayflower and Dolphin, sailed from Charleston for Washington, D.C., March 27.  
Raleigh, arrived at Bremerton March 26.  
Rainbow, sailed from Manila for Swatow, China, March 28.

G.O. 20, MARCH 3, 1913, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes list of radio calls of naval vessels and stations.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 21.—Surg. J. A. Murphy detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 15; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen detached Navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.; continue treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.  
Asst. Surg. W. C. Lyon, N.M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.  
Paymr. Clerk L. A. Dykeman appointed; to Pittsburgh.  
Paymr. Clerk E. M. Chase appointed; to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.  
MARCH 22.—Lieut. S. M. Robinson detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1913; to Jupiter as engineer officer.  
Lieut. J. H. Towers detached aviation camp, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Naval Academy.  
Lieut. L. D. Causey detached command C-5, April 2, 1913; to command E-1.  
Lieut. C. W. Nimitz detached command Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to home, wait orders.  
Lieut. C. R. Hyatt detached command E-1; to home, wait orders.  
Lieut. (J.G.) W. L. Beck detached North Dakota; to Asiatic Station.  
Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger and Ensigns W. D. Billingsley, V. D. Herberst and G. D. Chevalier detached aviation camp, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Naval Academy.  
Ensign Lewis Hancock, Jr., detached G-1, March 28, 1913; to command E-1.  
Ensigns J. R. Mann, Jr., and M. C. Cheek detached Wyoming; to Asiatic Station.  
Btsn. Frank Hindret detached Intrepid, April 5, 1913; to Jupiter.  
Chief Mach. R. T. Scott detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1913; to Jupiter.  
MARCH 24.—Lieut. J. D. Little detached Pittsburgh; to three months' sick leave.  
Med. Dir. O. D. Norton detached Navy recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo.  
Surg. A. E. Peck to Navy recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.  
A. Surg. J. M. Minter detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, Newport, R.I.  
Chief Mach. Lee Grossenbaker detached Rhode Island; continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Mach. R. G. Greenleaf to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 15, 1913.  
MARCH 25.—Comdr. E. T. Pollock detached command Kearsarge; to Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. E. A. Brooks detached receiving ship at Mare Island, April 7, 1913; to Jupiter.  
Act. Asst. Surg. Karl Osterhaus to Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.  
Chief Mach. J. H. Busch detached Wisconsin; to home, wait orders.  
Chief Mach. Thomas O'Donnell detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1913; to California.  
Chief Mach. M. J. Clancy detached Louisiana; to home, wait orders.  
Chief Mach. H. I. Edwards detached South Carolina; to home, wait orders.  
Mach. G. F. Blass detached Salem; to Louisiana.  
Mach. August Logan detached Salem; to Wisconsin.  
Mach. E. W. Dobie detached California; to home, wait orders.  
Mach. G. C. Lacock detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Rhode Island.  
Mach. Stephen Kozlov detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to South Carolina.  
Paymr. Clerk J. E. Bibbi appointed; to Rhode Island.  
MARCH 27.—Lieut. E. A. Swanson placed on the retired list from March 22, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1453, R.S. (physical disability incurred in line of duty).  
Lieut. (J.G.) J. E. Hoover detached North Dakota; to connection fitting out Aylin and on board when commissioned.  
Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Earle detached Ohio; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 15, 1913.  
Ensign F. S. Craven detached Montgomery; to Utah.  
Ensign E. C. Raguet detached Montgomery; to South Carolina.  
Ensign G. F. Parrott detached Montgomery; to New Hampshire.  
P.A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker detached Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Lynch to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.  
Asst. Surg. John Buckley to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.  
Professor of Mathematics W. W. Johnson and Professor of Mathematics N. M. Terry commissioned professors of mathematics from March 4, 1913.  
Chief Gun. J. T. Roach detached works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 21, 1913; to Delaware.  
Gen. A. B. Dorsey detached Delaware; to home, wait orders.  
Chief Mach. J. H. Morrison detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Connecticut.  
Mach. N. R. George to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1913.  
Chief Carp. B. W. Wilson detached North Dakota; to home, wait orders.  
Chief Carp. W. F. Hamberger detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., April 21, 1913; to North Dakota.  
Carp. J. L. Jones detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 14, 1913; to North Carolina.  
Carp. R. H. Neville detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 14, 1913; to Massachusetts.  
Carp. S. C. Burgess to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 25.—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller to Advance Base School, Philadelphia.  
Capt. B. W. Sibley orders Jan. 14, 1913, modified; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.  
Second Lieut. R. E. Brumbaugh to Marine Barracks, New York, on arrival in United States.

### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

MARCH 21.—Capt. J. M. Moore to witness tests of Edmonds' mattress and pillow life preservers at depot.  
Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell detached Onondaga on April 8; to Algonquin.  
First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley granted thirty days' leave, beginning April 8.  
MARCH 22.—Second Lieut. C. H. Jones detached Algonquin on April 12; to duty as supervisor of anchorages, Chicago, Ill.  
MARCH 24.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger detached Yamacraw on April 1; to Mackinac.  
A general Revenue Cutter Service court is convened to meet on board the Mohawk, on April 7, for the trial of Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, 3d Lieut. C. F. Kniskern and 3d Lieut. J. P. Farley, Jr. Detail for the court: Senior Capt. Howard Emery, president; Capt. B. L. Reed, member; Capt. S. M. Landrey, member; 2d Lieut. J. P. Gray, recorder. First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat is designated as official prosecutor.  
MARCH 25.—Third Lieut. C. F. Kniskern ordered to temporary duty on the Mohawk.  
Second Lieut. J. P. Gray relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to resume duty at the School of Instruction.  
MARCH 26.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ordered to Seneca.  
MARCH 27.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds assigned to duty as commanding officer, Behring Sea Fleet.  
Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick assigned to duty as fleet engineer of Behring Sea Fleet.  
Capt. J. L. Sill to relieve Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds as commanding officer, Southern Division, P.C.

### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

At 7 p.m. on March 9 Lieut. W. E. At Lee, commanding the cutter Snohomish, stationed at Neah Bay, Wash., went to the assistance of the barge Vashon No. 2, ashore at the mouth of Elwha River, and in danger of breaking up unless floated. The barge was floated at five o'clock the following morning and towed to Port Angeles Harbor and turned over to the tug Skookum.  
On the morning of March 22 the cutter Apache, Capt. G. C. Carmine commanding, went to the assistance of the gasoline steamer A. J. McIntosh, of Baltimore. The vessel was floated without difficulty and continued her cruise in the Chesapeake Bay.  
The department was informed by telegram that on March 24 the cutter Seminole had went to the assistance of the British steamer Strathdale, reported ashore on outer Cape Fear bar.  
On March 27 the Luckenbach Company, of New York, requested the department to locate the barge Washington, adrift near Block Island. The cutter Seneca was detailed to make the search for the barge. Later in the day the department was informed that the tug Luckenbach had picked up the barge.  
March 27 a wireless from the cutter Seneca informed the department that the cutter had gone to the assistance of a barkentine reported ashore at Manasquan, N.J.  
Captain Gamble, of the cutter Mianma, reported on March 24 the finding of the schooner Venture, abandoned in Lat. 18, Long. 23, in a waterlogged condition. The schooner was towed into port at Key West.  
The new cutter Unalga, Capt. R. O. Crisp commanding, which left Arundel Cove, Chesapeake Bay, last fall, en route for her station at Juneau, Alaska, via the Suez Canal, reported her arrival at Port Townsend, Wash., on the 23d, with all well on board. The voyage was completed on schedule time, despite the fact that the Unalga was held at Port Said for six weeks in October and November, because of the outbreak of the Balkan War. The cutter will remain at Port Townsend, taking on supplies and stores and cleaning down, until May 1, when she will sail northward to her station.  
Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, 3d Lieut. C. F. Kniskern and 3d Lieut. J. P. Farley, Jr., will be tried by G.C.M. on April 7. The court will meet on the cutter Mohawk.  
In response to a wireless message sent out March 27 by the captain of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company S.S. Advance, bound for Colon, saying that she had been struck by a heavy sea forward, which smashed in her deck, the revenue cutter Onondaga started out to find the Advance. The Onondaga was seen from the Advance at 9:30 a.m. in latitude 34 degrees 36 minutes and longitude 72 degrees 30 minutes, and the captain said he was making for Cape Henry.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.  
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.  
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.  
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.  
ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.  
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.  
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.  
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.  
MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Key West, Fla.  
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.  
TALOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Port Townsend, Wash.  
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.I.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.  
UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Savannah, Ga.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1913.

The Post-graduate Department of the Naval Academy for officers of the Navy is now in full operation, with Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., head of the department, and Prof. G. K. Calhoun, U.S.N., as assistant. There are now thirty-eight officer-students. Three classes have been formed, known as seniors, juniors and sophomores. The following are members:

Senior Class—Lieuts. O. H. Oakley, E. G. Oberlin, A. K. Atkins and I. C. Shute; Lieuts. (J.G.) B. A. Strait, M. A. Libbey and C. A. Jones, and Ensign H. W. Boynton. The three last named are also pursuing a course at Harvard.

Junior Class—Lieuts. W. R. Furlong and H. G. Bowen; Lieuts. (J.G.) C. A. Bonvillian, C. A. Dunn, P. H. Hammond, B. R. Ware, Joseph Baer, S. E. Holliday, J. S. Evans; Ensigns O. M. Hustvedt, P. Green, L. B. Bye, H. B. Hird, J. W. Bunkley and M. Kelley. Ensigns Hustvedt and Green are also taking a course at George Washington University. Ensign Bye is on inspection duty at Midvale Steel Works at Nicetown, Pa. Ensign Kelley is performing similar duty at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works at Bethlehem, Pa.

Sophomore Class—Lieut. W. C. Barker; Lieuts. (J.G.) R. Hill, W. F. Newton, C. H. J. Keppeler, H. T. Dyer, B. Bruce, R. T. S. Lowell, R. F. Freilson, L. F. Thibault, R. B. Horner, J. F. Cox and L. C. Scheibla; Ensigns W. W. Webster, B. S. Bullard and E. L. Patch.

The whole course is under the direction of a council, of which Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is president; Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton, dean of the Department, is a member, and the other members are the heads of the academic departments of the branches comprising the course, and Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons, U.S.N., now on duty at the Navy Department. In addition to the actual course of study, which includes the engineering, carden, naval construction, physics, chemistry and electrical engineering, there are lectures on engineering, ordnance and other branches from time to time, and the students are sent on tours of inspection to the big industrial plants in the East at designated periods. The Senior Class is also instructed in theoretical work and mechanical labor at the Naval Experiment Station at Annapolis, where they receive careful attention from the officers and professional men on duty there.

The establishment of the post-graduate course has enlarged the assignment of officers as instructors at the Naval Academy, and the number is greater than ever before. The academic staff alone consists of ninety-six commissioned officers, forty-one non-commissioned officers, professors and civilian instructors. There are also four commissioned officers on duty at the Naval Experiment Station, and a dozen more not attached to the academic staff.

The Naval Academy authorities have arranged for four lectures in the Post-Graduate School. Three of the lecturers will be from Johns Hopkins University and the fourth will be Mr. B. Dyer, of the National Carbon Company, whose subject will be "The Manufacture of Carbon Products for Use in Electrical Installation and Apparatus." This will be given on April 7. The Hopkins lecturers will be: Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, of the Department of History, whose subject will be "Ancient and Modern History"; Dr. George E. Barnett, of the Department of Political Economy, whose subject will be "Increased Cost of Living"; and Dr. John C. French, of the Department of English, whose subject will be "English Literature." Dr. Magoffin has two lectures—one on April 3 and the other April 4. Dr. Barnett also lectures on the 4th and Dr. French on the 5th of April.

Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., head of the Navy Aviation Camp, with Ensigns Victor D. Herberster and Godfrey de C. Chevalier, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis. The Neptune on Monday also reached Annapolis with the apparatus of the encampment and with a force of twenty men, who began immediately to set up camp on the north side of the Severn. The equipment brought by the Neptune from Guantanamo, Cuba, consists of five hydro-aeroplanes.

The torpedo boat Bailey, Lieut. E. H. Loftin, U.S.N., commanding, sailed from the Naval Academy on Friday night for Norfolk.

The exhibit of the models of the Panama Canal, displayed last week in Trophy Hall for the benefit of officers and their families and midshipmen, was continued Monday and Tuesday of this week in order that the enlisted men and employees of the Naval Academy might have the opportunity to inspect them. The exhibit was sent here by the Navy Department. Mr. Charles Bayne represented the exhibiting company.

Chaplain Paul Cassard, U.S.N., who succeeds Chaplain Evan D. Scott, U.S.N., as chaplain to the Naval Academy, arrived here on Monday and reported for duty. Mr. Arthur M. Jones, for several years employed as draftsman at the Naval Academy, has been transferred for duty to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington. Mr. Jones is the son of ex-Mayor Samuel Jones, of Annapolis. Mr. William Graham, son of Mr. Graham, captain of the Naval Academy Watch, spent Easter with his father.

Commodore W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., has printed in book form his history of the Italian-Turkish War, which comprises papers first published in the proceedings of the Naval Institute. Mrs. Boyd, wife of Ensign S. Boyd, U.S.N., is here on a visit to her parents, Mrs. John W. Boyd, U.S.N., Mrs. Rittenour, wife of Mr. E. H. Rittenour, connected with the Steam Engineering Department of the Naval Academy, has returned to her home here after a visit in New York to Mrs. Clay M. Green. Miss Marion Robinson, sister of Mdsn. Arthur Robinson, First Class, is a guest of Mrs. Rittenour.

Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, for a number of years a citizen of Annapolis, moved this week to New London, Conn., where he and Mrs. Nelson will reside with Mrs. Hibbs, their daughter. The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson is a very great loss to the city of Annapolis, where they have many sincere friends. The late Wallace Gilpatrick, author and dramatist, has been the guest this week of Instructor Arturo Fernandez, of the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy.

The Navy officials here are constantly showing courtesies and giving the helping hand to our citizens. At the funeral this week of Mrs. Henrietta Braun, her body was ferried across the Severn in a lighter tendered for use by Capt. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., head of the Naval Experiment Station. The annual game of baseball between the bachelor team and married team of Navy officers will take place at the Naval Academy on Saturday morning next.

Another race has been added to the Navy's schedule. The Ariels of Baltimore will row the midshipmen on May 24. The race will be the Henley distance—one mile and 550 yards. The crews will be of eights, and the Ariels will send their first crew to try the Navy's second.

The following is the Naval Academy football schedule for the fall season: Oct. 4, University of Pittsburgh; 11, Georgetown; 14, Dickinson; 25, George Washington; Nov. 1, Lehigh; 8, Bucknell; 15, Pennsylvania State; 22, New York University; and the Army-Navy game, whose date has not yet been announced. The schedule is not a strong one, none of the strongest teams being in it; but this has been the luck of the Navy for a number of seasons, yet the team has been able to win the game they prize the most—the Army-Navy match. Both Lehigh and Bucknell defeated the Navy last year. Georgetown appears in the list for the first time in several seasons.

Hitting the ball hard and doing fast, heady work on the bases the midshipmen won from the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday afternoon by 6 to 0. In the field the game was uneventful, and both teams did fair work. Errors in the first and seventh proved very costly to Pennsylvania. The encouraging feature for the Navy was the hard hitting of Hall, Fisher and Rogers, and the alert work of all the Navy players who got on the bases. Pennsylvania made five hits, two of them, however, being very scratchy. The longest hit of the game, a drive between center and right for two bases, was pulled off by Penn. in the fourth, and it was followed by a single. The midshipmen made a trio of runs in the first inning and clinched the game. After Hamilton had fanned Adams was given a base and singles by Fisher, Hall and Rogers followed, Fisher scoring. Hicks punched, and Glover hit to short. Wallace of Penn. let the throw by him, and Hall and Rogers crossed the plate. Another throw came to the midshipmen in the fourth, Hall singling and stealing second, and reaching home on Rogers' safe one. The final duo came in the seventh on a base on balls

and errors by Minds and Glendenning. The nines were: U. of Penn.—Haley, c.f.; Corryell, 3b.; Coleman, 1.f.; Minds, 2b.; McCall, r.f.; Glendenning, s.s.; Wallace, 1b.; Schert, c.; Sayer, p.; Scribner batted for Wallace in ninth inning. Naval Academy—Hamilton, 2b.; Adams, s.s.; Fisher, c.f.; Hall, 1b.; Rogers, r.f.; Hicks, c.; Glover, 1.f.; Vaiden, 3b.; Vinson, p.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 25, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Rumbough. Miss Audrey Hall, of Stamford, Conn., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for the skating on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. W. K. Bartlett and Lieutenant Winfree.

Lieut. and Mrs. Greene entertained with a bridge party on Wednesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Chilton, Lieutenant Chilton, Miss Wood and Lieutenant MacLachlan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Rice and Lieutenant Dawson. The consolation was awarded to Mrs. Westover. Mrs. Arrowsmith is at the post, a guest at the hotel; she is visiting her son, Cadet Krayenbuhl.

The Reading Club met on Maundy Thursday at the home of Miss Newlands, where Miss Warner conducted her Bible reading, according to the custom of many years. Col. and Mrs. Willcox entertained a houseful of girls over Easter. Their guests were the Misses Mills, the Misses Treat, Miss Margaret Traub and Miss Leila Harrison. Mrs. Willcox entertained for her guests with a supper for thirty before the cadet hop on Saturday. Mrs. Stuart assisted Mrs. Willcox, and those present were the Misses Mills, Treat, Harrison, Traub, Vidmer, Jaggard, Elliot, Logan and Dorst, Cadets Weeks, Robertson, Dorst, Foote, Bandholtz, Jouett, Evans, Rees, J. G. Burr, W. E. Burr, G. F. Lewis, Keyes, C. C. Griffith, Ward, MacTaggart, Mendenhall, Treat.

At the hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Culler received with guests, a number of visiting girls who came up on Saturday for the occasion. Mrs. Tschappat entertained at tea on Saturday for about thirty-five cadets and girls in honor of her house guests, the Misses Wemple and Eccleston, of Cranford, N.J., who spent Easter here. Miss Frances Bradley and her brother, Mr. Bradley, were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Sladen, for the week-end.

Mrs. Edward P. O'Hern, of Washington, wife of Major O'Hern, of the Ordnance Department, is spending a few days with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Colonel Echols had a dinner on Sunday evening for his house guests, his brother-in-law, Mr. Spraggins, and his nephew, Captain Vidmer. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Vidmer.

Mrs. Glade gave a cadet tea on Sunday in honor of her son, who is spending Easter here. Miss Dorothy Fetterolf, of Montclair, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. After the hop on Saturday Lieutenant Sturgill gave a supper at the club for Miss Fetterolf, and for Mrs. Runcie, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Vidmer, Lieutenants Armstrong, Morrissey and Catts.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb's guests are Mrs. Bubb's sister, Miss Ross, of Plattsburg Barracks, and Miss Charlotte Dillingham, of Charleston, S.C. Lieutenant Downing gave a dinner on Saturday for his guests, Mrs. Stout and Miss Kennedy. On Sunday Lieutenant Downing's guests at tea were Mrs. Stout, Miss Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Daley, Lieutenant Harrington and his mother, Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Sultan, Godfrey and Gordon.

Mrs. Barnard, of Hudson, N.Y., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Tschappat. Lieutenants Curry, Chaney, Larned and Lewis have returned from Plattsburg Barracks, where they have been taking examination for promotion. Mrs. Westover was called away suddenly on Saturday by the serious illness of a member of her family. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Asensio were Lieut. and Mrs. Daley's guests at supper on Sunday. Mrs. Townsley has returned to the post after three weeks spent visiting in Washington and Baltimore.

On Easter morning an elaborate musical program was given. There were solos by Cadets Crittenberger, McNair, Warren and Goddard. The services were conducted by the Rev. George G. Merrill, of Newport, R.I.

Great interest is being taken in the Army Relief vaudeville, which is to take place March 29. The tickets are selling rapidly. Captain Vidmer went to New York on Saturday to make the final arrangements with the artists who are to appear. The program of ten numbers looks most attractive.

Mrs. Holderness and Mrs. Dickman were this week's hostesses at the meeting of the Monday Club. Mrs. Cunningham entertained the South End Auction Club, and Mrs. Malven was hostess of the Royal Bridge Club.

The Cadet baseball nine met Colgate in the first game of the season on Saturday, and was defeated by 3 runs to 2. Colgate won in the sixth inning on an error by Monsarratt, a base on balls, and McLaughlin's line drive. Bloom pitched a good ball for the visitors and received excellent support. The game only went six innings when darkness and rain called a halt. Merrill threw his arm out in the sixth inning and gave way to Neyland, who moved over from first base. The nines were: West Point—Lyman, c.; Sadtler, 2b.; Neyland, 1b.; Merrill, p.; Monsarratt, 3b.; Bradley, 1.f.; Hobbs, r.f.; Menoher, s.s.; Mitchell, c.f.; Davenport, 1b. Colgate—McCarthy, c.; McLaughlin, 1.f.; Hammond, 1b.; Edgerton, c.f.; Abel, 3b.; Kingston, 2b.; Johnson, s.s.; Robertson, r.f.; Bloom, p.; Croker, p.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 26, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Howard, Miss Waelder and Mr. Johnson. On Thursday Captain Dean and his mother, Mrs. Teresa Dean, gave an attractive dinner for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt and Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston. Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieutenant Carter, 3d F.A., was hostess at luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Johnson, Edwards, Eltinge, Olmsted, Graham and Merchant, Misses Howard, Baird and Waelder.

The regular hop took place March 22 and was well attended. Mrs. Garrard received, the presentations being made by Lieutenant Russell. Mrs. Patton entertained at supper before the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson and Lieutenant Dickey.

Lieut. Col. F. O. Johnson, recently transferred to the 14th Cavalry, left on Saturday for his station on the border. Mrs. F. S. Armstrong and Miss Dimmick, daughters of Gen. E. D. Dimmick, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at dinner on Friday.

Easter services were held on Sunday in the post chapel, which was beautifully decorated with palms, Easter lilies and other flowering plants. Mrs. Olmsted, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Summerville had charge of the music. Mrs. Olmsted being the soloist.

Mrs. Downing, who has been confined to bed for two weeks, is convalescent and able to be out, as is also small Henrietta Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Patton gave a dinner before the Army and Navy League ball at the navy yard on Monday, taking their guests, Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Major Devore, to the ball after dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, parents of Mrs. Lambie, who have been her guests several weeks, have returned to their home in Pennsylvania.

Lieutenants Raborg and Modisette, recently appointed from civil life to the 15th Cavalry, visited the post on Saturday, en route to their station. Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Raborg is assigned to Captain Johnston's troop; Lieutenant Modisette to Captain Going's.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, recently stationed at Fort Sheridan, has been transferred to the Q.M. Corps and ordered to Fort Myer, to relieve Capt. H. C. Smith, transferred to the General Staff. Miss Olmsted, sister of Lieut. Dawson Olmsted, and his guest for the Easter vacation, has returned to school in Philadelphia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston spent Easter in Baltimore, guests of Mrs. Johnston's parents. The many warm friends of Mrs. Whitte were glad to see her once more in

the post. She and her son, Warren, a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, spent Tuesday with Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt. Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Captain Berkeley, gave a luncheon, followed by bridge and a tea on Tuesday, for Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Howard.

The bachelor officers have issued invitations to a tea, with dancing, to take place on Saturday from four to seven in the Administration Building. The tea is given in honor of the young ladies who will participate in the drills to be given Thursday, Friday and Saturday for the benefit of the soldiers' athletic fund and post Y.M.C.A.

Major Manus McCloskey, 3d F.A., recently promoted from captain of the same regiment, leaves shortly to join the battalion of the regiment stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Willard Newbill left on Wednesday for the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. Captain Glasgow has arrived and is busy taking over the Q.M. property. Capt. and Mrs. Smith were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. B. T. Merchant, the guest of Mrs. E. F. Graham, left on Wednesday for Green Valley, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Herbert Carter. Miss Banning, guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, left on Tuesday for New York, where she is attending school.

## OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Feb. 24, 1913.

The first anniversary of the Republic of China, Feb. 12, was observed as a holiday by many, and Chinese flags were to be seen on all public buildings and many dwellings. The Chinese have a superstition that if it rains on New Year's Day the nation will be plunged in war during the year, and it is interesting to note that this happened two years ago. But as this year the day was cold and without rain the prospects of China should be bright.

Col. and Mrs. Jones kept open house from 5 to 7 p.m. on Feb. 13, complimentary to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Root, soon to leave for the Islands. The reception was attended by all the American officers on duty in Tientsin, with their wives, and by many representatives of foreign armies and consular bodies, and also by representatives from the high Chinese authorities. Lieutenant Colonel Root left Tientsin on Feb. 17 for Moukden, from which place he will proceed to Anting, Fusan and Nagasaki, en route to Manila, where he has been ordered for duty. In addition to all the American officers and ladies who were at the Tientsin East Station to bid him good-bye were Major Kuhlo, German Imperial army; Colonel Grossman, Russian army; Major Tanaka, representing General Staff Japanese army; Lieutenant Colonel Everett, Somerset Light Infantry, and Colonel Andlauer, French army. The American Consul, Hon. S. K. Knabenshue, and members of other consular bodies, as well as many civilians, were also present. Mrs. Root will await the arrival of the next transport before starting to the Islands.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Elliott are spending a few days in Peking, sightseeing. They leave for the States soon to join their new regiment, the 28th Infantry. Major C. G. Clark has moved into the elegant quarters in the German concession, recently vacated by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Root. Lieut. H. L. Walthall is convalescent, after a week's illness, which confined him to his quarters.

Lieut. Charles Abel, recently transferred to the 15th from the 26th Infantry, has been assigned to Co. D of the regiment and will relieve Lieut. E. B. Smalley, 26th Inf., now in command of the detachment at Kaiping. Lieutenant Smalley will return to the States via the Trans-Siberian route and Europe. Lieut. Desher Whiting, recently transferred to the 15th from the 5th Infantry, has been assigned to Co. F, of the regiment, with station at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.

The commanding officer has received instructions from the War Department to requisition for the blue uniform which is to be worn by the troops in China. This is a welcome order, as it will permit us to be as well uniformed as the troops of the other nations present and do away with the troublesome legging for a time at least. On Feb. 21 a detachment of about 200 men arrived from Germany to take the places of the time expired men of the German command stationed in Tientsin. Those going home left the same day.

By a score of 21 to 7 Co. M, 15th Inf., defeated Co. I on Feb. 21, and won the second of the basketball series played this winter. Co. D having won the first series, the championship of North China will now be played for between Cos. D and M. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, was observed in the usual manner by the command.

Chaplain Clemens has gone to Tongshan, Kaiping, Wali, Kuyrh and Leichwang to hold entertainments and religious exercises. Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 28th Inf., has been relieved from duty at Leichwang and, with Mrs. Elliott, will leave for the States in a few days.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, 1913.

Last week was rather a quiet one here with the post people, though very gay at the hotels, both being filled to their utmost capacity. It was a great disappointment that the fleet did not come in before Easter, it being just outside the Capes.

Mrs. Marix, wife of Capt. Arthur Marix, U.S.M.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Captain Ryan has left for his new post, Fort Du Pont. He and his family were guests of Major and Mrs. Pence several days before leaving here. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Guy Mix was hostess at an auction bridge party in honor of Mrs. Townsley, and for Mesdames Marshall, Totten, Kimberly, Wildrick, Pettus, Allen Kimberly. The prizes were colored etchings and were won by Mrs. Pettus and Mrs. Marshall.

The three hours' service held in the post chapel on Good Friday was well attended. That night the oratorio, "From Olivet to Calvary" was most impressively rendered by the choir and greatly enjoyed by the large congregation.

Miss Bessie Kelly, of Norfolk, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mix. Mr. J. P. Sweeney is the guest for Easter of Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, is the guest of the Misses Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup have Miss Dorothy Finney, of Fort Worth, Texas, for the Easter holidays. Miss Repieghen, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Buck.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Reynolds gave an auction party in honor of her house guest, Miss Cathrall, of Philadelphia, and for Mesdames Pettus, Masteller, Pirie, Keiffer, Schraeder, Martin, Pearson, Hanna, Buck, Holcombe, Arthur, Gallup, Robert Edwards, Bell, Vose, Knight, Smart, Gearhart. The prizes, picture frames, were won by Mrs. Schraeder, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Gearhart and Miss Baldwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Keiffer had a club supper Saturday after the hop for Mrs. Ryan, Miss Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Donovan. Mr. Kilshaw Dunn is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly for the holidays. Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry entertained at auction Monday afternoon at the Sherwood inn for Mesdames Green, Brabson, Harris and Misses Stewart, Berry and Harris. Lieutenant Donahue gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Vose gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, Miss Baldwin and Lieutenant Fitzgerald.

Major Frank K. Ferguson was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Mr. Lyman Abbott spoke in the ballroom of the Chamberlin, Sunday evening, to a very large audience in behalf of the Hampton Normal School. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin gave a farewell dinner to Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Major Ferguson, Mrs. Knox and her daughter, Mrs. De Mott, have returned from a visit to relatives in Maryland. Mrs. Arthur Dunbar and Miss Dunbar, of Washington, are guests of Major and Mrs. Pence.

Mrs. William Chamberlaine spent a few days last week in Washington. Mrs. Townsley was guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon on Thursday. Other guests were Mesdames Pence, Kimberly, Adams, Bingham, Peck, Haw, of Hampton, Miss Elinor Scott is spending the Easter holidays with friends in Philadelphia. Miss Maynard, of Portsmouth, is the



guest of her brother, Lieut. John B. Maynard. Mrs. Townsley, who has been visiting Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Scott, returned to West Point on Friday. Mrs. Pence has invitations out for two large bridge parties, one for March 26 and one on April 2.

Mrs. and Mrs. Adams gave a brilliant cotillion at the Chamberlin Monday evening, when Captain Barnes led the German.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1913.

Officers who registered at the headquarters of the Western Department on Saturday included Lieut. J. C. Dougherty, M.R.C.; Lieut. W. G. Muldoon, P.S.; Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C.; Lieut. W. A. Christensen, M.R.C., and Capt. Leon C. Garcia, M.C. Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger and their son, H. R. Ballinger, have taken an apartment at the Casa Loma. Captain Ballinger is in command of the U.S.R.C. Bear and leaves soon for his cruise to Behring Sea and the Arctic. His family will remain here, his son continuing his studies at the San Francisco School of Design.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave a luncheon, followed by a box party at the Tivoli on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray. Other guests were Mrs. F. J. V. Skiff, Mrs. Sidney Cloman, Mrs. David Sellers, Mrs. Richard Sprague, Miss Nellie Grant and Mrs. Oscar Cooper. In honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, who leave town in a few days, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley on Thursday gave a dinner at the Hotel Bellevue, and a box party to witness "Little Miss Brown."

Miss Mercedes Crimmins, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at Fort Mason, left on Saturday for a two weeks' stay at the Grand Canyon of Arizona before returning to her home in the East. Mrs. Roberta and Lenora Byington, of Los Angeles, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ross Rowell, in the city. Mrs. R. P. Schwerin left on Saturday for New York and Washington. She will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews while in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller arrived on Thursday from San Diego and are registered at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. Merritt Hodson and Mrs. Alexander left on Monday by steamer for Coronado Beach to join their husbands, Ensigns Hodson and Alexander, U.S.N. Mrs. George Seibels, two children and nurse left on Wednesday for Coronado Beach to be near Pay Inspector Seibels, U.S.N. California. Capt. Burton W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., who spent part of his month's leave in the city, left on Monday to visit Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller at Mare Island.

Mrs. R. S. Douglas, wife of Lieutenant Commander Douglas, of U.S.S. Glacier, left to-day for Coronado Beach, where she will open her cottage and remain until her husband's ship returns from Mexico. Mrs. Harry A. Garrison and small daughter; Mrs. William Calhoun and small son; Mrs. Norman Kirk and Mrs. W. W. Wadell and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, all have left for Coronado Beach. Mrs. C. B. Munger is visiting friends in the city.

On Monday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas entertained at luncheon on the U.S.S. Glacier for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley, Major and Mrs. W. G. Powell, Lieut. I. T. Keiran and Paymaster Tebeau. Mrs. J. F. Fleming, wife of Chaplain Fleming, U.S.N. California, and her mother, Mrs. Whitmore, also Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, wife of Commander Traut, have followed the ships to Coronado Beach.

The U.S.S. Glacier sailed on Tuesday morning the 18th, for a Mexican itinerary, going first to Acapulco. Mrs. R. W. Schumann, wife of the Paymaster of the California, is the guest of her parents in the city. Mrs. Paul M. Bates and Mrs. Allan G. Olson and son left on Thursday to join their husbands.

Mrs. John T. Knight entertained at an informal tea at Fort Mason on Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. George O. Gress, Col. and Mrs. Arthur W. Yates and Miss Georgia Yates. Miss Margaret Knight assisted her mother in receiving. Major and Mrs. Gress have been visiting the last week with Col. and Mrs. Knight at Fort Mason. They sailed on the Thomas on Saturday for Manila, where Major Gress will join the 8th Cavalry. Col. and Mrs. Yates and their daughter, Miss Georgia Yates, departed on Saturday evening for Portland, Colonel Yates's station. They have been here some weeks; a great part of the time Mrs. and Miss Yates were at Coronado Beach.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson left on Tuesday, via the U.S.S. Glacier to join his ship, the U.S.S. Denver, at Corinto. Mrs. Walter S. Franklin gave an attractive tea on Friday at the Palace Hotel in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. De Forest Martin, who sailed Saturday for the Philippines. Mrs. Thomas Kurtz has gone to Portland, after a several weeks' stay here at the Fairmount Hotel. She will later go East to join her husband, Lieutenant Kurtz, who is at present on duty in Cuban waters. Col. John P. Wisner left on Wednesday for San Diego. Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., U.S.A., who arrived from the Philippines on Saturday, is stopping at the Hotel Stewart, awaiting orders.

Lieut. W. J. Scott, 6th Cav., stationed at Texas City, Texas, registered at Army headquarters yesterday. He is on leave and is stopping at the Union League Club. Capt. Leon L. Rouch, 6th Inf., has returned to duty at the Presidio. Capt. Norman L. McDermott arrived from the Philippines on Saturday and has been assigned to duty at the Presidio. Capt. Paul F. Freeman, M.C., who arrived on the Logan on Saturday from the Philippines, has been assigned to transport duty.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, March 21, 1913.

The event of the week was the unexpected announcement of the marriage of Lieut. G. R. Cook, 18th Inf., to Miss Mignon Sharp, of New York city, at that place, June 17, 1912. The news was a great surprise, of course, but we had wondered for some time why Lieutenant Cook has been so homesick and depressed. We hope he will cheer up now, for Mrs. Cook is to visit Texas City before long and she will be warmly welcomed by the regiment, which already owns so many charming brides. No date has been set for the regimental party.

Mrs. Cecil, wife of Captain Cecil, is a frequent visitor in camp.

The Scottish Rite Convocation in Galveston this week was attended by Regimental Sergt. Major E. L. Nicholas, 32d, and Q.M. Sergeant Leftovits, Co. D, 32d. The former will tread a few hot sands at the Shriners' initiation next week. Sergeant Leftovits and 1st Sergeant Brockton, Company D, are Shriners. The Moose Lodge is flourishing and many new members are expected from the 1st Battalion, now with us. The regimental lodge has prospered and has a large membership.

Gen. C. R. Edwards, commanding the 6th Brigade, entertained at dinner this week for Colonel Davis; Majors Lacey and Grote, 18th Inf.; Colonel Williams, 11th Inf., and Colonel Frederick, 23d Inf.

On the 15th the temperature was twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, with high winds, but no storm otherwise. The mornings have been cold and unpleasant, with but little sun. On the 19th and 20th there was rain at night. The camp, however, is dry and, under the direction of Colonel Davis and Captain Morrow, is assuming a checkerboard aspect. All animals are to be aligned to-morrow.

An attendance of seventy-five officers made the recent West Point graduates' dinner a success at the Galvez Hotel, Galveston. Captain Rees has reported from detached service and is now with Company H. Captain Peyton remains with Company I. Lieutenant Gunster reported for duty March 16. Major Grote has been assigned to the 11th Infantry, camped next to us.

On March 17 there was a march and review by the brigade commander, and company and battalion inspections. The regiment was in fine condition. On March 19 the whole 6th Brigade participated in maneuvers—An attack of a position. After the completion General Edwards had a conference on

the problem, the troops reaching camp about 1:30 p.m. On March 20 Major Brewster, I.G., accompanied by 1st Lieutenant Sage, C.E., assistant, inspected the regiment by company and was all day in camp.

It is not known as yet what effect the recent amendment to the detached service law will have in the regiment. It is understood that a number of officers have been offered desirable details away from the regiment, but they think the new amendment will still bar them from the details.

The smoker at brigade headquarters, scheduled for last night, has been postponed indefinitely on account of inclement weather. It is to be a subscription entertainment and will afford us opportunities to meet many brother officers.

The regimental band gives two concerts daily which are greatly enjoyed. On Sundays many visitors may be seen in camp; they come from points as far distant as Houston and are interested in military doings. We are interested too—in the visitors. Lance Corporal Brown and Corporal Hoffman have been promoted corporal and sergeant, respectively, much to their delight.

Swimming is fairly good here, though there is some danger of cutting feet on oyster shells, and as the water has been cool and the air still cooler, few of the men have ventured in to get their feet wet. The photographs of this vicinity must have been taken in July.

#### FIFTH BRIGADE AND GALVESTON.

Fort Crockett, Texas, March 19, 1913.

Mrs. Joe Keppler entertained several officers of the 5th Brigade at luncheon on the 12th. Among those present were Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, Major F. D. Evans, Capt. C. K. La Motte, Lieut. Raymond D. Smith; and also Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, of the Fort Crockett garrison. Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. J. J. Miller, 18th Inf., arrived on the 13th and was at the Galvez for several days. Mrs. Graham, wife of Capt. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Baird, wife of Lieut. P. H. Baird, 10th Inf., arrived the 14th and are at the Ridgeway. Mrs. J. J. Miller also moved to the Ridgeway.

The graduates of West Point of the 2d Division celebrated the 15th of March with the customary graduates' dinner, at the Hotel Galvez. About 120 were in attendance and a very jolly evening resulted. On the 14th the members of the Infantry Association in the 4th Brigade were guests at a smoker given in the camp of the 27th Infantry at Texas City. Everyone brought his chair, tin cup and mess kit. There was a large attendance from each of the three regiments. Several speeches were made, and the work to be done here in getting the Infantry together at this place. Col. R. L. Bullard presided. Speeches were made by Colonel Bullard, Col. E. F. Glenn, Lieut. Col. W. H. Johnston, Col. R. N. Getty, Capt. F. J. Morrow, Major R. B. Miller, M.C., and Major Edmund Wittenmyer.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Graham entertained their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf., and grand children, Kathleen and Manie, at dinner at the Tremont Hotel on March 18. Mrs. T. W. Carriethers, wife of Lieutenant Carriethers, 22d Inf., arrived on the 17th and is at the Tremont Hotel. The following officers were registered at the Galvez during the week: Col. C. G. Treat, E. F. Plummer, M. F. Waltz, Major F. M. Hartsock, Lieut. Frank McCoy, W. A. Beach, J. S. Sullivan, R. P. Lemly, R. J. Herman, J. C. Morrow, Jr., and T. J. Drake. Mrs. R. P. Lemly, wife of Lieutenant Lemly, 28th Inf., and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Chatfield, 27th Inf., arrived the 15th and are at the Galvez. Mrs. C. G. Treat, wife of Colonel Treat, 3d Field Art., arrived on the 16th, at the Galvez. Mr. and Mrs. David Lauber entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, Lieut. Col. M. F. Gage, British Military Attaché at Washington, and Col. M. F. Waltz.

#### FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., March 22, 1913.

A delightful week-end party was given on March 8 by Lieut. R. T. Cunningham for the Misses Creary, Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe Quill, of Mobile, and the Misses Barnes, of Minnesota. In honor of the guests a dance was given in the gymnasium and was very much enjoyed by all present. On March 13 Lieut. C. R. Snow entertained at an attractive dinner on board the mine planter Mills for Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and Lieut. and Miss Richards. A charming dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. B. Taylor on March 14 for Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Mrs. Richardson and Captain Doores.

The officers and ladies of the post issued invitations to about 200 of their friends in Mobile to a dance given on Saturday, March 15. The Holabird left Mobile at one o'clock, arriving at the post at four, bringing quite a jolly crowd. The ladies of the post received the guests in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated. The music was furnished by the post band. A delightful supper and refreshments were served in the mess hall of the 3rd Infantry, which was prettily decorated with wild flowers. After a most enjoyable time the guests returned on the Holabird, leaving at nine o'clock. Mrs. Heakes, Miss Heakes, Mr. and Mrs. Lennard remained after the dance for the week-end as the guests of Captain Doores.

Mrs. Geere left last Monday for New Orleans, where she will join her mother and go to Panama for a short visit. The mine planter Mills departed on last Tuesday for Fort Moultrie. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and Miss Dunn, of Rochester, N.Y., who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hemingway, left for their home on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow entertained at a dinner for Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Richardson on Wednesday. Dr. Boggess, of the Quarantine Station, has returned from a short leave. The sewing circle met on Friday afternoon with Mrs. and Miss Richards.

Major and Mrs. Burgess gave a delightful dinner in honor of the Major's birthday on Saturday, when covers were laid for seven. Captain Geere and Dr. Farrow have returned from a short leave. Mrs. J. P. McCaskey returned to the post to-day with her little daughter, Mary Ann.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 22, 1913.

Mrs. Frank A. Sloan has returned to New York, where she will visit during Lieutenant Sloan's absence with his regiment, the 11th Infantry, on the Mexican border. Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th Inf., having been transferred to the 24th, left March 10 with Mrs. Lawrence, the baby and Mrs. Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Peckham, for San Francisco, to take the March transport for the Philippines. Dr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Wing and children will also leave on the March transport for the Philippines.

Mrs. David J. Baker and daughter, Matilda, have gone to St. Louis, where they will visit relatives until Major Baker returns from the border. Mrs. Paul W. Baade left for Omaha March 10 and will remain there for the present. Mrs. and Miss Hicks, mother and sister of Lieut. Edward H. Hicks, 4th Field Art., left March 8 for their home in Junction City, Kas. Mrs. Hicks was now at all well and Mr. C. E. Sands, of Cheyenne, an old friend of the family, accompanied them as far as Denver. Little Johnnie Wilson, son of Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, who has been in the post hospital with scarlet fever, has been brought home and the doctor hopes for a complete recovery.

The Tuesday Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. John A. Brockman this week. The prizes were won by Mrs. Kemper and Mrs. Reardan. The members present were Mrs. Cralle, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Reardan, Mrs. Brockman, Mrs. French, Miss Mason and Miss Orrison.

Mrs. Paul M. Goodrich entertained with bridge and five hundred on Wednesday evening. The guests being Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Brockman, Mrs. Reardan, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Davis. On Thursday evening Mrs. John P. McAdams gave an informal auction bridge party for her house guest, Miss Blackburn, of Cheyenne. The other guests were Mesdames Clark, Goodrich, Brockman,

Reardan, Misses Davis and Williams. The prizes, boxes of candy, were won by Mrs. Brockman and Miss Blackburn. Mrs. McAdams leaves next Wednesday for her home in Kentucky, where she will remain while Lieutenant McAdams is in Texas with his regiment, the 11th Infantry. Mrs. Reardan will go to Georgia and visit her mother, Mrs. Wilson, during Lieutenant Reardan's absence.

The post is very quiet and has a deserted appearance since the departure of the troops for Texas. Major Cole, Q.M. Corps, is in command. There are only about twenty Infantrymen and six Artillerymen left in the post. They are in charge of the quarters. The Ambulance Company and Field Hospital Corps are left to do fatigue and guard duty; the entire command amounts to about seventy-five men.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, March 25, 1913.

Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Mary Allen arrived last Thursday, the latter coming here from school for the Easter holidays. Col. and Mrs. Allen spent Sunday in New York. Miss Winthrop Smith, guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, left last Wednesday for a visit in Englewood. Mrs. Farwell, wife of Dr. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N., stationed at the navy yard in Washington, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. McKie.

Mrs. R. N. Fleming, of New York, is the house-guest of Mrs. Hinchman and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Skerrett. Colonel Skerrett is getting settled in the house formerly occupied by Colonel White. Mrs. Ira Crocker, of Portland, Me., is staying with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Herman. Mrs. Kitz has recovered from her attack of diphtheria and is out again. Mr. Edson of Washington stayed a couple of days last week with his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a supper after the bowling on Tuesday. There were a number of absentees on account of sickness. Mrs. Phisterer and her house guest, Miss Avery, Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Embick played cards at Mrs. Carpenter's and were joined later by Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Major Hess, Captain Phisterer, Lieutenants Blackmore, MacDill and Allen and Mr. Liebert.

A meeting of a section of the Army Relief was held Monday at Captain McKie's quarters to arrange for the benefit bridge and dance. Those present were Mesdames Hess, Phisterer, Embick, Carpenter, Bartlett and McKie. Two doctors are ordered here, Captain Goldthwaite and Lieutenant Thode, and Lieutenant Laflamme, of the Dental Corps. Capt. Robert Field, of Plattsburg Barracks, was the guest for a couple of days last week of Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne.

The second meeting of the Tournament Auction Bridge Club was held March 25. Those playing were Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek, Capt. and Mrs. Kitz, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Farwell, Miss Allen, Captains Proctor and Williams, and Mr. Liebert. Highest scores were made by Mrs. Kerriek and Mr. Carpenter.

#### FORT SHAFTER.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 5, 1913.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Major Ernest W. Smith, 2d Inf., entertained last week at a most enjoyable bridge afternoon. First prize, a cut glass almond compote, went to Mrs. W. R. Gibson, while the consolation was given to Mrs. Roe. Mrs. Smith was assisted in caring for her guests by Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins and Mrs. Mount. The invited guests included Mrs. M. M. Macomb, wife of General Macomb; Mrs. French, wife of Colonel French; Mrs. Watkins, wife of Captain Watkins; Mesdames Rosenbaum, Lincoln, Stock, Marquart, Jamerson, McAfee, Pruden, Barker, McCleave, Lyons, Walter Johnson, Hopkins, Kay, Kennedy, Janda, Carey, Gibson, Mount, Freeman, Topham, Booth, Roe, White, Thomas, Cook, Crockett, Sharp, Bell, Appel, A. J. Harris, Klamp, Humbert, Rissler, Owen, Davis, Cruikshank, Deems and Demmer, Misses O'Connor, Lyons, Hopkins, Topham, McGunegle, and Miss Smith, of Seelye Barracks. Mrs. Robert McCleave gave a bridge party on Thursday afternoon. Among the guests were Mesdames E. V. Smith, Lincoln, Watkins, Rosenbaum, Jamerson, Marquart, Kay, French, Honeman, Gibson, Bell, Barker, Johnson, Preston, Cook, Booth and Roe, and Misses Kennedy and Shuttleworth. Mrs. McCleave was assisted by Mrs. Walter H. Johnson and Mrs. Marquart. First prize was won by Mrs. Roe, the consolation by Mrs. Watkins and the cut prize by Mrs. Preston.

One of the prettiest evenings at Fort Shafter during February was on the occasion of Mrs. Watkins's birthday, when she entertained at a bridge evening on Saint Valentine's Day. Over the center of the table was suspended a huge Japanese parasol, from which hung festoons of hearts and Cupids. Mrs. Ressler, from Fort Ruger, won first prize for the ladies, a Japanese basket lamp; Major Smith the first gentlemen's prize, a stein; Mrs. Marquart the ladies' booby, "Elwell on Auction Bridge," while the gentlemen's booby went to Lieutenant Humbert, of Fort Ruger. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, Mrs. Ressler, Major H. O. Williams, Lieutenants Silvester and Ball.

Capt. and Mrs. Gibson gave a hop supper after the hop on last Friday. Several friends from Honolulu were present; Major and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Major Williams, and Capt. and Mrs. Johnson. Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., on three months' leave, sails on the next transport for San Francisco.

Capt. Paul B. Malone is a recent arrival at Fort Shafter and has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins gave a Dutch supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Lieutenant Ball, and Capt. and Mrs. McCleave.

The monthly "open house" at the Country Club, in Honolulu, was held last evening, the entertainment taking the form of a dinner dance. Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieutenant Rose, Major Williams, Lieutenant Ball and Captain Malone attended from Fort Shafter.

There are many enthusiastic golf players among the officers of the 2d Infantry, and on the links at the Country Club most every afternoon can be seen Major E. V. Smith, Captains Lincoln, McCleave, Watkins, Lieutenants Rose and McAndrew.

#### CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, P.I., Feb. 14, 1913.

Capt. Daniel P. Card, M.C., left on the Spanish Mail a few days ago for the Homeland. We shall all miss the genial smile of the ever popular medico about our "rocky, hilly post that guards the bay." Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale has also taken their flight to a more livable realm. After their travels through the Orient during the past year or two, they say that "There is no place like home."

Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, of Albany, N.Y., were recently guests of Col. and Mrs. Carson at their delightful quarters on the Ledge. Chaplain S. J. Smith and guest, Rev. Dr. Brown, of Upper Iowa University, attended the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Manila; the Chaplain reported a most interesting and instructive gathering of missionary workers. Dr. Brown, who is making a world's tour, says that Manila is the most up-to-date city in the Orient; and Corregidor—well, it is in the right place, and in the best hands.

Mr. Leonard C. Moore, who has conducted a general store on this island for three or four years, and has many friends in the Army, left to-day for China, where he will engage in the sale of Oriental goods, etc., with headquarters at Shanghai and Peking.

Those who served at this post one year ago would hardly recognize the grounds about Camp Avery and the Engineer Circle. Major Elliot, P.S., has made an excellent parade,





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roads, etc., and the Engineer Corps has changed the "rock pile" near the quarters into a fine parade and ball ground. The 37th Company, Phil. Scouts (the engineering company), has been doing hard work for several weeks preparing for the Manila Carnival. The exhibitions given daily before thousands of spectators reflect great credit upon Capt. Norman E. Cook, P.S., his officers and enlisted men. This company is made up of the pick of the Scout organization. The "little brown soldiers" are mighty proud of their distinction. Mrs. Edwin C. Long and sister, Miss Shepherd, sailed on the last transport for San Francisco. Mrs. Long expects to be absent about three months. The Ladies' Reading Club met with Mrs. Peterson last Monday morning. Delightful refreshments were served. Colonel Ruckman and family report a delightful trip through the southern islands. General Bell visited the post last Thursday to look over ground for new buildings, etc.

Last Sunday evening the pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity by the people of the post to witness the moving pictures and listen to the lecture given by the Chaplain on "The Life of Christ." Mrs. Heacock sang "The Holy City," which was beautifully illustrated with lantern slides.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 25, 1913.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses and family spent the latter part of the week saying good-bye to their many friends on this station. They left Saturday for a three months' tour abroad, and after their return Commander Moses will be on sea duty. Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lackey is his relief here, as head of the Engineering Department.

Although Robert Hubin, formerly of the New Hampshire, was outclassed by Jack Boscoe at last Monday week's smoker, given by officers and men of the New Hampshire, the men on the ship made up a purse of \$50 and presented it to him.

Among the naval dancers at the dance given to the baseball teams of Yale, Holy Cross and Washington-Lee, at the Country Club, Saturday evening, were Mrs. Frank Ueberth, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Misses Katherine Quinby, Katherine Robinson, Margaret Grandy, Carrie Voigt, Susie Galt, Lieut. Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., Ensign Boucher and Norfleet, and Lieutenant Kibbee.

Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Patton entertained at a farewell dinner at their home in the yard Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, Captain Harrison and Lieutenant Commander Watson. Captain Chapin gave a dinner on the Wyoming Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Fullenwider, Capt. and Mrs. Kilgore, Ensign and Mrs. Rufus King, Ensign and Mrs. Estess, and Ensign and Mrs. Reeves. Lieutenant Noyes was host at dinner on the Wyoming Sunday for Constr. and Mrs. Allan Chantry, Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Misses Bessie Kelly and Margaret Wrenn, and the wardroom officers.

Ensign Frank Ueberth, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, left Friday for Philadelphia. Mrs. Ueberth will remain here for a longer visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, Redgate avenue, leave next week. Mrs. George Henry Crofton left Saturday for Washington, to be the guest of Ambassador and Madame de Gamma, at the Brazilian Embassy, and Secretary of War Garrison and Mrs. Garrison. Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Patten, North street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Estess, wife of Ensign Estess, who has been the guest of Mrs. Rufus King, Beechwood Place, left Tuesday for her home, Philadelphia.

### ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Flagler, March 16, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts, of Fort Casey, entertained at a bowling party on Wednesday night. After the bowling refreshments were served at their quarters for Col. and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Canfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Pitts, Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls and Lieutenant Campbell.

Since the hunting season closed, fishing seems to have taken its place. Several parties have visited the nearby streams with varying success. Lieut. Howard Lawton, U.S.N., Lieutenant Wallis, of Fort Flagler, and Dr. Carter, of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, on Monday and Tuesday caught forty-seven trout. Lieutenant Burdick was instrumental in having a golf course laid out at Fort Casey. Everyone seems enthusiastic over the game.

After the band concert and parade at Fort Flagler on Tuesday Major and Mrs. Hagood were at home to their friends. Those calling were Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, of Fort Worden, Miss Downs, Miss Eisenbeis, of Fort Townsend, Captain Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wilde, Lieutenants Austin and Wallis, of Fort Flagler.

The ball game at Fort Worden Tuesday afternoon between the officers and enlisted men resulted in a victory for the enlisted men.

The steamer Thomas made a trip to Victoria on March 14, carrying a large party to visit the city. From Fort Worden were Major Vestal, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Kimmel, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Stock, Captains Woods, Carpenter, Lieutenants Theile, Crawford, Brown; from Fort Flagler Major and Mrs. Hagood, Miss Tobin, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Dr. and Mrs. Wilde; from Fort Casey, Captain Canfield, Lieutenants Knerr and Campbell.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 22, 1913.

Capt. Bruce Palmer, U.S.A., at Austin, Texas, ordered to inspect the state Militia, is expected to reach El Paso soon.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at this post, with Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., as president. Other members of the court will be Col. Robert D. Read, 2d Cav.; Major George H. McDonald, 13th Cav.; Major R. E. L. Michie, 13th Cav.; Major W. T. Davidson, M.C.; Major John S. Winn, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav.; Capt. Joseph S. Heron, 2d Cav.; Capt. George B. Pritchard, 5th Cav.; Capt. Stephen M. Koehersperger, 2d Cav.; Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., judge advocate. Capt. M. C. Raysbr, 2d Cav., will be tried before this court and Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., will act as his counsel.

A full dress parade and review was held at the post this week, complimentary to the visitors in El Paso, who were attending the cattle convention. The only troops now at the post are the troops of the 2d Cavalry and Co. I, Signal Corps. After the Cavalry had marched in review the company of the Signal Corps gave an exhibition of striding wires across the parade ground and establishing telephone and telegraphic communication, and the visitors were loud in their praise of the rapidity and accuracy with which the work was done. Troop M, 2d Cavalry, gave an exhibition of fancy riding which quite took away the breath of the oldest cattleman

present. Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., was in command of the regiment, and Gen. E. Z. Steever received the review.

A peculiar accident befell Corp. Roy McKeag, Troop L, 2d Cav., the last of the week, when he was shot through the right leg with his own gun. He was riding through the city on a bicycle with his gun strapped to the machine and collided with an automobile which threw him from the wheel and the impact with the auto discharged the gun, the shot entering his leg above the knee, making a very painful wound.

### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 22, 1913.

The heavy rains for the past two weeks have seriously crippled all train service to Pensacola, materially interfering with both freight and mail.

Major and Mrs. A. W. Morse entertained on Monday evening for their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lajoie, of Cleveland, and Capt. and Mrs. Stopford.

Capt. and Mrs. John A. Berry are guests of Mr. Reese, of the Bay Shore. They will be there until April 7, when they will go to their new station, Fort Stevens, Ore. Little Kathleen Berry has been very ill for two weeks, but is now convalescing.

Capt. and Mrs. Munroe entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Stopford; a trip to the Fort Pickens stock farm was afterward greatly enjoyed by all.

The 91st Company arrived at Fort Pickens from Jackson Barracks, for their annual target practice. They will be here for about one month. With the company are Major Kephart, Captain Winslow, Lieutenants Boatwright and Garcia.

The preliminary work for the small-arms target practice is progressing very well, and it is to be hoped that this practice will be concluded before June 1, as it is very hot on the range after that date. The troops of this command will go into camp for their annual practice on April 5. Colonel Strong, commanding the Southern Artillery District, and his adjutant, Major Nugent, will be here for the practice in April.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 25, 1913.

Mrs. F. H. Sargent has returned from a short visit to her son and daughter, in school at Galesburg, Ill. Mrs. J. T. Moore and Kenneth are expected here this week from Washington. Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 15th Cav., having been appointed in the Q.M. Corps, with station at Fort Myer, Va., has returned to Washington, to join Mrs. Glasgow and the children.

Mrs. W. T. Bates is contemplating a trip to the West before joining Captain Bates in Texas. Madame Hawkins leaves today to visit her other son, Capt. Clyde Hawkins, Q.M., in Kansas City. She has been the guest here of Mrs. Frank B. Hawkins. Mr. and Mrs. Lear are visiting their son, Capt. Ben Lear, and Mrs. Lear, Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Foulds, of Highland Park, leaves Thursday for Texas City.

The bowling alley has been thrown open one evening a week for the High School crowd of the post, and many jolly little suppers follow the games. Miss Frances Morrow being the last hostess, with Mrs. Morrow chaperoning. The Friday Auction Bridge Club omitted their meeting Holy Week, Mrs. Manchester being the hostess this week.

Mrs. Casper Cole, wife of Captain Cole, 15th Cav., has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Proxmire, but returned to Leavenworth on Friday. Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire are in quarters 92-B.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 22, 1913.

On Wednesday Mrs. Bryden was hostess at dinner. Colonel Adams gave a dinner the same evening. Several of the 19th Infantry ladies are planning to join their husbands in Galveston about April 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Churchill have returned to the post. Captain Churchill seems fully recovered from his recent indisposition. Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne are expected to return to the post this week. After the bowling on Tuesday evening Mrs. Danford gave a jolly supper party.

On Saturday Lieutenant Sands was host to a party of forty-five people, who took supper at the Polo Club. Afterward dancing was enjoyed.

### OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, March 4, 1913.

The officers of the 15th Infantry now on duty with the China Expedition are Col. F. B. Jones, Majors Palmer E. Pierce and C. C. Clark, Chaplain Joseph Clemens, Capt. F. M. Savage, Bryan Conrad, James M. Love, F. W. Rowell, Garrison McCaskey, R. H. Sillman, Lochlin W. Caffey, W. A. McDaniel and Monroe C. Kerth, 1st Lieuts. G. A. Weiser, J. C. Waterman, E. S. Adams, J. D. Elliott, L. A. McClure, H. L. Walthall, C. L. Sampson, O. S. Albright, J. C. Drain and Eugene Santschi, 2d Lieuts. W. R. Wheeler, F. M. Miller, Blaine Dixon, O. O. Ellis, Alva Lee, William H. Morris, D. H. Cowles, Patrick Frissell and George Sanford. Lieut. Col. C. E. Dentler, Infantry, and 1st Lieut. E. B. Smalley, 26th Inf., are attached. The officers of the Medical Corps are Major A. N. Stark, Capt. John B. Huggins and H. C. Coburn, Lieuts. E. M. Welles and C. C. McCornack, and Dental Surg. H. L. Leslie. The depot Q.M. is Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M.C. Several officers are soon to leave and several to join.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., soon to join the expedition from duty in the United States, has been assigned to Co. C of the regiment, with station at Kuyeh. Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 15th Inf., arrived from the United States on March 1 and has taken command of Co. L of the regiment. The Hon. William J. Calhoun, American Minister to China, with Mrs. Calhoun, arrived in Tientsin from Peking on Feb. 26, en route to Shanghai and the United States. During an interval between trains they were the guests of Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., at their quarters at No. 1 Compound. Here the American Consul, the Hon. S. S. Knabenshue, and all the American Army officers and ladies paid their respects to the Minister and wife. Later they were escorted to the railway station by the band and a detachment of the regiment, and as good-byes were being said the band played "Home, Sweet Home" and other appropriate music. Mr. Williams, first Secretary to the Legation, will be in charge until the arrival of a new minister.

Lieuts. E. S. Adams and W. R. Wheeler, 15th Inf., are in Tientsin from the railway detachments, for court-martial duty. Lieut. A. G. Gutenson, 27th Inf., left Tientsin on March 2 for Nagasaki, en route to the States and his new station at Fort Sheridan. Flags on public buildings in the concessions and native city are at half-mast in respect to the Dowager Empress, recently deceased. The U.S. Marine Corps football team came down from Peking on March 1 and defeated a team from the 15th Infantry 4 to 0. A return game will be played in Peking soon. The two battalions of the regiment held field exercises on March 3.

From noon until 1:30 on March 6 the C.O. and officers of the Russian troops will receive at their mess, the occasion being the 300th jubilee of the Imperial family of Romanoff on the Russian throne. Q.M. Sergt. John Waller, U.S.M.C., Peking, was a visitor in Tientsin during the past week. On Feb. 27 Sergt. Major and Mrs. George Sayer gave a party for Walter, the elder of their two children, in honor of his fifth birthday. Many of his friends were invited in. Later in the evening a number of grown-ups were entertained by Sergt. Major and Mrs. Sayer. A very enjoyable time was had by all.

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BELL.—Born at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1913, to Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., and Mrs. Bell, a daughter, Elsie Caroline.

GLASS.—Born at New York, N.Y., March 11, 1913, to Chief Btsn. James Glass, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glass, a son, James Joseph.

PINNEY.—Born at navy yard, Washington, D.C., March 17, 1913, to Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pinney, a son.

ROSE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., March 23, 1913, a son, grandson of W. J. Rose, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A.

WALKER.—Born Feb. 26, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. John Richard Walker, 12th U.S. Inf.

### MARRIED.

LANGHORNE—PERKINS.—At Norfolk, Va., March 24, 1913, Miss Rosalie Langhorne and Lieut. Ernest A. Perkins, U.S.M.C.

SIBERT—ROGERS.—At Las Cascadas, Panama, Canal Zone, March 4, 1913, Mr. Franklin Cummings Sibert and Miss Helen Mildred Rogers, daughter of Capt. T. J. Rogers, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Rogers.

WENZELL—BATES.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., March 22, 1913, Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, U.S.N., and Miss Esther A. Bates.

### DIED.

FUREY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 12, 1913, Robert Furey, brother of Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., retired.

HAMNER.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 14, 1913, Emma T. Hamner, wife of Col. W. H. Hamner, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Mrs. J. F. Huston, wife of Col. J. F. Huston, U.S.A.

MILLER.—Died at Dallas, Texas, March 9, 1913, Mrs. Fannie Wright Miller, mother of Mrs. Cabell, wife of Capt. L. D. Cabell, 10th U.S. Inf.

PERRY.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 26, 1913, Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A., retired.

VANDERBILT.—Died at Remsenburg, Long Island, N.Y., March 25, 1913, Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, who served as mate and acting ensign in the Navy during the Civil War and was honorably discharged in October, 1865.

WILLITS.—Died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1913, Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, father of Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, U.S.N., retired.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, 8th Regiment, Mass. V.M., who was unanimously elected brigadier general a few days ago, was born in Medford and had his first experience in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as a member of Co. L, 5th Inf., of Malden, which he joined March 12, 1893. During his term of service in the 5th he rose to the rank of first sergeant, which place he occupied when the Spanish War broke out. He went with his company into the United States Service as first sergeant. He was made second lieutenant and assigned to Co. E, 5th Inf., Oct. 15, 1898, serving a portion of the time as battalion adjutant, and was honorably mustered out March 31, 1899, resuming his rank as first sergeant of Company L in the Militia. He was captain of Co. B, 8th, from its formation until Feb. 3, 1905, when he was elected a major and colonel, March 6, 1908. He was in command of the district who feels that he is competent, can afford a commission, and is desirous of being a candidate for consideration, every such man is invited to communicate either verbally or in writing with the district commander.

It has been decided that the four days' camp of instruction for the officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia shall be held from June 19 to June 22, inclusive. Also, that the camps of instruction for the five regiments of Infantry, the 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th, Ambulance and Signal Corps, will be regimental camps, and their locations will be in the southeastern part of Massachusetts. The date of the encampment will be from July 27 to Aug. 3. The regiments will be under command of brigade officers during the first four days and will be nominally permanent camps, the men sheltered by wall tents; but on the fifth day the camps will be broken and the tents shipped to the arsenal at South Framingham. Then will follow three days of maneuvers, with the regiments organized into provisional brigades, to finish up the tour. There will be little marching.

Col. C. F. Tillinghast, commanding the 1st Artillery District, Rhode Island National Guard, calls attention to the fact that there are at present a number of vacancies among the commissioned officers of the district, including one of the staff positions. It is very desirable that all of these positions be filled at an early date, he says, to enable the new officers to thoroughly acquaint themselves with their duties before attendance at camp. In order to give every man in the district who feels that he is competent, can afford a commission, and is desirous of being a candidate for consideration, every such man is invited to communicate either verbally or in writing with the district commander.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the city of New York will review the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in the armory on Saturday night, March 29.

Major Edward T. Flack, of the 71st N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He has been connected with the regiment a number of years, and served in the Cuban campaign with the regiment.

The appointment by Colonel Barthman, of the 47th New York, of ex-1st Sergt. Howard W. Bible, formerly of the 7th N.Y., as battalion adjutant, of the grade of first lieutenant, which was temporarily withdrawn on March 17, pending an inquiry by the Colonel into reports received by him, has been revoked. Colonel Barthman has appointed 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dixon, of Company C, battalion adjutant, and Post Q.M. Sergt. Theodore J. G. Hale, of the non-commissioned staff, battalion quartermaster.

An order was received at the armory of the 12th N.Y. at 3:30 p.m., Friday, March 21, from 1st Brigade headquarters, directing the colonel to assemble the command for inspection and drill, on Monday night, March 24, at 8 p.m. The colonel was informed of the order and so well was the warning system of the regiment kept that by 6:30 p.m. all the orders to the 700 and odd officers and men of the regiment had been sent out. On Monday night, March 24, there was eighty-one per cent. of the twelve companies present at the hour ordered, exclusive of headquarters, N.C.S. and H.C. Major Dayton, inspector 1st Brigade, had drills by company and battalion, taking one battalion at a time. In addition to the eighty-one per cent. there were some thirty or forty late men, too late for inspection with their respective battalions.

Col. William M. P. Bowen, late of the 1st Light Infantry Regiment, of Rhode Island, was on March 19, 1913, placed upon the retired list with the rank of colonel. He entered the Service April 23, 1863 as captain of Company A, was promoted major Jan. 10, 1910, colonel Jan. 9, 1911, and



served as such until expiration of term of service Jan. 13, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Langdon, 3d Inf., N.G.N.J., has been elected colonel of that regiment, vice John R. Mather, brigadier general. Colonel Langdon is head of the Bordentown Military School. Major D. T. Mathers, of Woodbury, was elected to lieutenant colonel and Capt. R. G. Nixon, who commanded the Woodbury company, was elected major. Owing to business interference Capt. John J. Fearon, Company C, has tendered his resignation.

State Senator Crow, who some people assert is fishing for colored votes, has introduced a bill in the Penn. Legislature providing for a regiment composed entirely of colored men to be attached to the National Guard of Pennsylvania. According to the proposed act, No. 633 on the Senate file, the Governor is empowered and directed to increase the number of companies of Infantry to permit the enrolment of twelve companies, with all the commissioned officers and also medical officers, Hospital Corps, ambulance corps and band, all colored. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The organization of race regiments for the National Guard is anything but a wise move, and should never be attempted, in time of peace at least.

Light Battery B, Pa. N.G., of Pittsburgh, Captain Rees, was inspected on March 17 by Capt. L. T. Boisseau, U.S.A. The Captain found the property in excellent condition, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the result of his inspection.

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., announces that the companies of the regiment will assemble for drill in the School of the Battalion as follows: Cos. D, G and H, Monday, March 31; Cos. C, K and L, Wednesday, April 2; Cos. E, F and A, Tuesday, April 8; Cos. B, I and M, Thursday, April 10. Each battalion will be divided into six commands. The drill of the several battalions will include the ceremonies of review and parade. The band will be present on each night. The regiment will be reviewed by Governor Sulzer on Wednesday night, April 16. The athletic games to be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 5, offer the usual attraction, only this year every guest can be comfortably seated. There are twenty track meets and two field events.

Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Michigan N.G., is detailed as chief of staff, this detail to extend to Jan. 16, 1914.

The Academic Board of the School of the Line and Staff of the New York National Guard consists of the following officers: Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.; Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, 3d Brigade, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fiske, 7th Inf., N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, chief Q.M.; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, chief commissary, N.Y.; Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N.Y.; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. J. B. W. Corey, Field Art.; Capt. L. C. Andrews, Cavalry; Capt. D. H. Biddle, Cavalry; Capt. James B. Mitchell, Coast Art.; Capt. H. J. Watson, Coast Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Field Art., all U.S.A.

In reply to a communication sent to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., who commanded the Militia Division in the parade in Washington, March 4, by Adj. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, the General returned it with the following endorsement: "Returned, with the information that, in the opinion of the Division of Militia Affairs, the appearance, marching and military bearing of the 12th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Maine, was not excelled by that of any organization of the Organized Militia that participated in the inaugural parade on March 4." The above company was the only military organization from Maine in the parade.

Col. G. A. Wingate, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 2d Battalion of the 71st N.Y., under Captain De Lamater, in the armory on the night of March 25.

Upon his own request, Major Gen. Charles Dick, having had the required length of service in the Ohio National Guard, was placed on the retired list of officers, Ohio National Guard, March 15, 1913. Adj. Gen. George H. Wood, in announcing the retirement of General Dick, says: "The valuable services rendered the Ohio National Guard by General Dick during his long and honorable career as an active officer, and especially the work done for the Guard of the entire nation in the passage of the Dick bill, has won for General Dick the esteem and regard of all officers and men who have served under his command."

#### 9TH N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

The 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, underwent its annual inspection and muster for the War Department and state on March 18, 19 and 20. Its property accounts were in excellent shape, and generally speaking the command in the inspection made an excellent showing. In the muster, however, the fact that the regiment shows a considerable loss in membership over last year, was a disappointment, but unfortunately the 9th does not stand alone in this respect. The regiment had 510 officers and men present, and forty-nine absent, while last year it had 519 present and thirty-two absent. The 17th Company had the large absentee list of twenty-one out of sixty-seven on the roll. The figures for this year and last follow:

	1913			1912		
	Pres-	Ab-	Agg.	Pres-	Ab-	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	23	3	24	20	0	20
Band	25	2	27	27	0	27
13th Company	40	3	43	37	4	41
14th "	49	1	50	52	7	59
15th "	65	2	67	63	0	63
16th "	38	7	45	52	1	53
17th "	46	21	67	59	7	66
18th "	45	1	46	50	0	50
19th "	47	0	47	51	1	52
20th "	45	0	45	47	1	48
21st "	48	5	53	56	5	61
22d "	39	6	45	40	6	46
Totals	510	49	559	561	32	593

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Members of the Defendand Association, composed of Veterans of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., turned out strongly, under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel J. Murphy, president of the Association, to review the active regiment in the armory on the night of March 24. The review was the last to be held by the 22d Engineers in the old armory, for on April 19 the command enters its new armory at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, and the event on March 24 was a formal leave-taking to the old quarters.

In maintaining correct alignments, distances and intervals, and in steadiness, the regiment, under command of Col. Walter B. Hotchklin, made a fine appearance in both the review and parade. The manual during the latter, however, was a trifle ragged, but the order arms was correctly executed without shock to the piece. The display of the regiment as a whole was certainly a fitting farewell ceremony. The command paraded twelve companies of twelve files, the battalion commanders being Majors Dyett and McGrotty, and Captain Hearn.

Among the ex-members of the 22d on the staff of the reviewing officer, Colonel Murphy, who all served long and faithfully, were Col. George F. Potter, Col. H. S. Sternberger, Capt. W. F. Barber, Capt. W. J. Maudslow, Major A. T. Weston, Capt. W. S. Harding, Capt. C. A. Du Bois, Major S. F. Hart, Capt. A. E. Dick, Major Robert Abbott, Captain Wolf and Capt. M. E. Burnton.

Among the special guests were Gen. T. H. McGrath, N.Y.; Col. H. Wygant, Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Lieutenant Humphrey, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, N.Y. At the conclusion of the review trophies and decorations for faithful service were presented. Co. K, Capt. H. Garrison, was presented with the lion's share of the trophies. It received the Rifle Club Trophy, for indoor teams of twelve; the Officers' Trophy, for rifle team of ten, and the Bartlett Trophy, for company competition in mapmaking and reconnaissance work. Co. B, Capt. F. S. Callahan, was presented with the Wingate Trophy for attendance at general small-arms practice, and Co. I, Capt. W. S. Edwards, received the Stott Memorial Trophy for recruiting.

Those presented with long service decorations were the following: Pvt. J. J. Sullivan, Co. B, for forty-five years' service; Col. Walter B. Hotchklin, Lieut. Col. John G. R. Lillendahl, Capt. Robert J. Daly and Frederick C. Ringer, and Sergt. George R. Kelly for thirty years; Majors Edward



# You Beer Drinkers

Read the following opinion of a scientist, an authority who has experimented and therefore knows that

"light starts decay even in pure beer."

"We have tested beers repeatedly, placing the bottles in the direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable on account of the peculiar odor developed. The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of brown or dark colored glass bottles, and such bottles are, therefore, recommendable."

—Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology.

The Schlitz Brown Bottle is only another step for absolute purity in Schlitz beer.

We have adopted every invention, every innovation, every idea that could make for purity.

Don't  
Drink  
Beer  
from  
Light  
Glass  
Bottles





## The Beer

## That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

31-M

F. McGrotty and A. H. Dyett, and Capt. Charles H. Smith for twenty years; Capt. George H. Johnson, C. L. Leven and F. A. Onderdonk, Lieut. J. C. Mansfield and Q.M. Sergt. W. V. King for fifteen years. Among those who received the decoration for ten years were: Capt. C. J. Dieges, Capt. F. B. Tompkins, Lieuts. E. W. Ladew, A. M. McEwen and A. C. Porteous.

The regimental band, under Chief Musician L. M. Matt, gave a delightful band concert of five numbers after the military exercises, which was followed by an order of ten dances. Officers and men specially detailed were on careful lookout for any of the new fancy dances, but their services were very little required, as it seems to be very generally understood that no immodest behavior of any kind will be tolerated for a moment in the 22d Regiment armory.

On the afternoon of April 19 the regiment will leave its old armory at Sixty-sixth street and Broadway, at three o'clock, and proceed to its new armory at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, escorted by the 1st Company, Signal Corps, and the Defendand Association. A banquet will be tendered to the active and veteran members of the regiment at the Park Avenue Hotel the same evening.

The new armory has been erected and appointed at an outlay of \$1,000,000. It is twice as large as the old building and, as might be expected from its cost, has been made attractive in the highest degree known to present-day art and science. Everything has been put into it that considerations of health, pleasure, comfort and convenience in such edifices have so far adduced. Each company has its own parlor and a locker room. For general use there are a complete gymnasium with a competent instructor, hot and cold baths, a fine plunge, fifteen shooting galleries of long range, billiard and pool parlors and bowling alleys.

On Thursday night, April 24, 1913, a reception, concert and ball will be held at the new armory. The tickets are \$2 each, extra lady's ticket \$1.

#### 8TH N.Y.—BRIG. GEN. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the coast defenses of New London, Conn., with headquarters at Fort H. G. Wright, reviewed the 8th Coast Artillery Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in New York city on the night of March 22. He was accompanied by a staff consisting of Capt. H. J. B. McElgin, G. Robinson, W. F. Hase and H. J. Hatch, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Major W. G. Elliott and Lieut. J. C. Hegeman, N.G.N.Y. Among the other officers present as guests were Capt. H. S. Kerrick, J. B. Mitchell and R. H. Williams, U.S.A., Major R. L. Foster and Lieut. H. W. Eldred and Major F. C. Thomas, N.G.N.Y.

The regiment was formed by Adjutant Acker in line of masses for review, with companies unequalized, and these paraded with from twelve to twenty files, divided among three battalions. Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, was in command, and the battalion commanders were Majors H. C. Wilson, J. Cipollari and Paul Loeser. The regiment made a highly commendable showing during the standing review and the passage, and also in the evening parade which followed. The regiment has been gradually weeding out such men as were not fitted for soldiers, and filling their places with more desirable men.

At the conclusion of the evening parade the 25th Company, Capt. A. M. Bremer, was presented with the Tannenbaum Trophy, for highest figure of merit in annual target practice, and with the Kidabock Trophy, for the highest percentage of attendance at outdoor small arms practice. The 32d, Capt. A. M. Day, was awarded the Officers' Trophy, for the highest general figure of merit in field small arms practice, 1912.

General Austin made the formal presentations. There was dancing following the military exercises. The 27th Company, Capt. A. L. McKensie, will hold a military carnival and reception in the armory on Saturday night, March 29.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The state Senators of New Jersey appointed to investigate the criticism on the overcoats of the New Jersey troops taking part in the inauguration in Washington found that the National Guard of the state has about 4,000 blue overcoats in its possession; that some of them were purchased in 1881, and the balance from time to time until 1904; that while they are serviceable and so reported by the Army inspectors from year to year, they are of an obsolete pattern and not all of the same shade; that when the troops went to Washington they were equipped with these overcoats, which were the best and only ones in possession of the National Guard. The report also states, among other things, that it was not intended to wear the coats in the parade, unless the weather conditions made it necessary. The War Department finally issued orders that overcoats be worn, and the orders were complied with.

The report states that: "The quartermaster general had taken up the question of purchasing new overcoats with the various inspectors from the War Department, and that he had been advised that there was likely to be a change in the pattern of overcoat now used, and that even though he had the money to spend upon this article of uniform, it would be well for him to wait until the question of change in shape and length of overcoat had been finally determined."

"That the physical appearance, soldierly bearing, discipline and strength of the organization reflected great credit upon the state; that instead of censure, the Guard and the military authorities should be commended for having overcoats purchased so many years ago in such good and serviceable condition, and sufficient for every purpose except parade, which is seldom had in the winter."

"That to equip the entire Guard with olive drab overcoats would cost \$65,000; that the National Guard is now equipped with the field service uniform and, according to reports of the inspecting officers of the U.S. Army, is ready to take the field at a moment's notice; that it is the opinion of the officers that the matter of enlistment would be partially overcome by the purchase of the dress uniform."

The estimate submitted to the committee shows that it would cost \$45,000 for the purchase of the dress uniform, but it is recommended that should it be deemed wise to replace the blue overcoats now in possession of the Guard, an item of \$13,000 be included in the Appropriation bill for the purchase of 1,000 olive drab overcoats of the latest pattern and that each year thereafter the Legislature make a similar appropriation until the Guard is completely equipped with them.

#### COLORADO.

Capt. J. C. Taylor, of our Engineer company, Colorado N.G., is a candidate for alderman at the May election in the town of Golden, and by a strange coincidence is running on the same ticket with one of the most prominent union labor men of that community.

Our Infantry inspections for 1913 had a splendid climax in the fine showing made by Company K, 1st, "The Alumni Guard," on the night of March 5. Captain Van Cise had seventy-four men in line and three reported later, so that he



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Prince Albert kicks the grouch right out of any old pipe you ever saw or smoked—or tried to smoke! It tunes 'em up and puts in sweetness and fragrance and *real* pipe joy!

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## PRINCE ALBERT

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tells its own story in simple words: "It's the goods." Realize, men, that it has doubled the number of pipe smokers in a few years. Think how downright delicious it must be, to set pipe-shy men "going to it" and to bring into line old-timers who suffered with "biters" and "ranks" till Prince Albert blazed the way!

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. L.—The U.S.S. Columbia during the Spanish War was in Cuban and Porto Rican waters June 30 to Aug. 12, 1898, and is among the vessels service on which (between the dates given) entitles a sailor to a Spanish War badge. The vessels in Admiral Dewey's fleet during the naval battle of May 1, 1898, at Manila Bay were the U.S.S. Olympic (flagship), Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston.

J. S. H.—As you do not give the date of your last enlistment we cannot answer your question definitely. Retirement is after thirty years' service, continuous or otherwise. In the computation of your time, you may count double all the foreign service you have had in enlistments entered upon before Aug. 24, 1912. If your current enlistment began even one day before Aug. 24, 1912, your foreign service at any time during the three years following counts double. The Army Act of 1912 abolishes double computation of foreign service in enlistments made subsequent to Aug. 24, 1912. From your statement you have had up to the date of this paper, March 29, 1913, actual service of fourteen years, nine months since June 29, 1898. In this time you were in the Philippines June 19, 1899, to March 18, 1905, or 5 years 9 months; again, Nov. 2, 1905, to date, March 29, 1913, or 7 years 4 months 27 days. Total 14:9+foreign service of 5:9 and 7:4:27=27:10:27; if your present foreign service since Aug. 24 is counting double as explained above. That would leave 2 years 1 month 3 days straight time or only half that much foreign in an enlistment entered upon prior to Aug. 24, 1912.

C. C. C.—With the appointment of H. W. Canties, Jan. 25, 1913, Sherman L. Kiser, Jan. 28, 1913, and Sidney Da Costa, Feb. 26, 1913, there remained on the eligible list from last year for appointment to second lieutenancies, Philippine Scouts, two names, Biglow B. Barbee, sergeant, H.C., and William B. Duty, corporal, Co. D, 12th Inf. There are few vacancies in immediate prospect. Those who passed the examination in November were the following: Madison Pearson, clerk, A.G.O., Philippines Division; Estaban B. Delao, Manlius, N.Y., sergeant; Thomas K. Collins, Co. I, 20th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major Conrad Skladal, 28th Inf.; Pvt. Alfred E. Sawkins, Co. I, 26th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Morris Herbert, Q.M. Corps; Sergt. John L. Burg, Troop F, 7th Cav.; Corp. Edward W. Austin, Battery C, 3d Field Art.; Sergt. Harry O. Davis, 19th Co., Coast Art. Corps; Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Sidney Erickson, C.A.C.; 1st Sergt. Elmer Yeager, Co. B, 11th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Thomas R. McCarroll, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers; Pvt. George L. Smith, Troop C, 15th Cav.; Maplen A. Joyce, Winston-Salem, N.C., Corp. Wellborn Dent, Troop D, 11th Cav.; Corp. Philip R. Colebank, G.S.I., Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. F. M.—Address the Navy Department for information regarding requirements of candidates for Marine Corps second lieutenancies. Preparatory schools for these examinations advertise in this paper. Boards of officers will convene on Monday, July 14, 1913, to hold competitive examinations of young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps. These examinations will be held in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Cal., and in other cities if the number of applicants will justify the expense involved. There are at present fourteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant.

F. D. W.—Questions as to individual success in the examination of March 3 for appointment as sergeant in the Q.M. Corps are too numerous for answer in this department, as G.O. 40 authorizes 1,000 sergeants in the Q.M. Corps. Apply through the channel.

J. F. D. asks: Can a man in the Q.M. Corps hold the rank of corporal, and though supposed to be a forage master instead of doing the duties of a forage master act as clerk in the office of the Quartermaster's office? Answer: We find no law against it. The act consolidating supply corps gives the Q.M. Corps considerable latitude in using the various members in the place most needed, if they are capable of doing the duties. Par. 13, of G.O. 40, defines the following as the duties of corporals: "Corporals.—Clerks, stenographers and typewriters, checkers, school teachers, assistant wagonmasters, rangers, caretakers, copyists, printers, painters, range riders, farmers, foresters, gardeners, storekeepers, forage masters, saddlers and bakers."

F. V. B.—Marine Corps service does not count with Regular Army service in purchasing discharge from the Army, by decreasing the purchase price. G.O. 39, 1912, plainly states that Regular Army service alone counts. The fact that the pay laws passed for the Army in 1908 are, under Sec. 1612, Revised Statutes, applicable to the Marine Corps has no bearing on the question of purchase of discharge, which in the Army is governed by Army Regulations, while in the Marine Corps, where it is possible only in the first enlistment, Navy Regulations govern.

J. B. S. asks: Should I wear one service stripe for each enlistment (short enlistment included) or one service stripe for every three years? Answer: One for each three years, continuous or otherwise. See Uniform Regulations under "Chevrons."

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) An enlisted man of the battalion of the 25th Infantry, mustered out at Fort Brown, Texas, Nov. 26, 1906, was reinstated and re-enlisted Aug. 12, 1910. Does the period between the two dates count as service for retirement, as he received payment for the time, though actually out of service? (2) If the time is counted as service is he entitled to double time from the date of arrival of the 25th Infantry in the Philippine Islands in 1907 until its departure in 1909? Answer: (1) This question has never been decided by the War Department, as no specific case has been presented to it; until this is done, no definite answer with regard to the matter can be given. (2) Obviously not double time as the war was not actually served in the Philippines during the period as required by A.R. 134.

### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 21, 1913.

The 11th Cavalry Dramatic Club will give a minstrel show at the Albert Theater, Chattanooga, Tenn., March 26, 1913, in aid of the Knights of Columbus' new home. This club is under personal direction of Chaplain Waring, 11th Cav., and has given some excellent shows during the past winter in the gymnasium at Fort Oglethorpe. Instrumental music will be supplied by the 11th Cavalry orchestra.

On Monday evenings there are boxing bouts by the members of the different troops. Much enthusiasm is created by these contests, which are clean, manly and sportsmanlike. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week we have first-class moving pictures. On these occasions the gymnasium is packed and there is no charge whatever made for admission. Every Thursday evening we have an enlisted men's dance, which is attended by a large number of people from the city, as well as the families of the enlisted personnel. The social advantages for the enlisted men at this post are promoted and actively supported by Chaplain Waring, who spends a greater part of his time and energy in trying to make the enlisted men contented and happy.

Brig. Gen. James Parker arrived at this fort on March 18, on his way to his new station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he will assume command of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry. There was a regimental review in the General's honor Saturday morning. On Wednesday evening the General addressed about 600 men in the post gymnasium. The chaplain, in an eloquent introduction, feelingly spoke of the deep interest the General had always taken in the welfare of the enlisted men of his command. It was with feelings of mingled joy and regret that he now bade him God-speed to his new and larger sphere of labor. The General, in response, expressed his sincere regret in leaving the 11th Cavalry. He said he hoped that some day he might have the regiment in his command again. He would always cherish the pleasantest remembrances of his years of service with the men, who had done all in their power to assist him in bringing the 11th Cavalry

gets credit for having 100 per cent. attendance. A large crowd of invited guests, including Governor Ammons and Colonel Van Deusen, of Fort Logan, saw the inspection, and the company gave an exhibition of pitching shelter tents and having breakfast cooked on a field range.

Indications now are that we will soon be able to muster in a big Infantry company at Pueblo. Colonel Carlisle has succeeded in getting some energetic young men interested in the new organization and some good business men are backing up the plan.

It is probable that the officers of the National Guard of Colorado will be assembled at the rifle range for a camp of instruction early in September. It is hoped that the funds will also allow the mobilization of selected non-commissioned officers at the same time. It looks now as though the officers of all branches of the Service, with the possible exception of the Artillery, will be assembled in this camp.

Both the state and Federal inspecting officers who made the recent inspections are very forte in their praise of the locker arrangement found in one of the "brush" towns, and Major Goodman has recommended that the captain of this "rube" company be asked to come to Denver at the next officers' meeting and give a demonstration of how he arranges his lockers. And, by the way, all officers will be assembled at the capital during April; at least, that is the present dope. "Pesky," who is one of the liveliest wires we ever had in the "doughboy" service, has become a "yellow leg," and is now Capt. Harold G. Garwood, commanding Denver City Troop, and it is almost a lead pipe that he will put that splendid organization back in the same military and social standing it was in years gone by. He has the necessary pepper and the relentless energy to make this organization all that it should be.

A. G. O.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

We briefly noted in our issue of Feb. 22 last, page 777, the establishment of service schools for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, A.G., is the commandant of the school, and Brig. Gen. P. Frank Packard, retired, is the secretary and executive officer.

From the orders issued by General Pearson, it is seen that a most instructive course of study will be imparted to all branches of the state force. The instructors in the regular academic course are officers of the Army, Navy and the Mass. V.M., and they will impart instruction in every essential detail. The instructors from the Regular Service are the following:

Col. Charles G. Morton, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor—Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Minor Tactics, Field Fortifications, Battle Fire, Applied Tactics, for Infantry. Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Abernathy, U.S.N., inspector-instructor—Seamanship, Navigation, Signaling, Gunnery, Navy Regulations, Torpedoes and Mines, Military Law, Steam Engineering, Ordnance, International Law, Tactics, Strategy, for the Naval Militia.

Major Francis C. Marshall, U.S. Cav., inspector-instructor—Drill Regulations, Map Reading, Courtesy and Discipline, Scouting, Military Correspondence, Field Service Regulations, Minor Tactics, Battle Fire, Demolitions, Applied Tactics, for Cavalry; Hippology for all arms except Naval Militia.

Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C., U.S.A., inspector-instructor—Drill Regulations Hospital Corps, Field Service Regulations, Army Regulations, Manual Medical Department,

Medical Service in Campaign, Sanitary Tactics, Advance Military Hygiene, Applied Tactics, for Medical Corps.

Capt. Robert F. McMillan, U.S. Coast Art., inspector-instructor—Basic and all other Coast Artillery courses, Infantry Drill Regulations, Map Reading, Courtesy and Discipline, Field Service Regulations, Minor Tactics, Sketching, Battle Fire, for Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. John K. McGinness, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor—Map Reading, Military Correspondence, for Infantry and Medical Corps; Courtesy and Discipline, Scouting, for Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, U.S. Field Art., inspector-instructor—Drill Regulations, Map Reading, Courtesy and Discipline, Scouting, Military Correspondence, Sketching, Field Service Regulations, Gunnery and Explosives, Battle Fire, Applied Tactics, for Field Artillery.

The following expert instructors have been secured to teach the classes indicated. Classes in other subjects to be formed later:

Lieut. Col. George F. Quinby, M.V.M., care of property and equipment, for Q.M. sergeants.

Capt. Harry G. Chase, M.V.M., wig-wag signaling, for trumpeter sergeants and company musicians.

Capt. Albert C. Gray, M.V.M., duties of Company clerks, for company clerks.

Second Lieut. Daniel J. Canty, M.V.M., trumpet instruction, for trumpeter sergeants and company musicians.

Sergts. Harry J. Pond and Harry L. Lowell, sergeant-instructors, U.S. Inf., care of feet, fitting of shoes, care of rifle, etc., for non-commissioned officers of Infantry.

"It is believed," says General Pearson, "that the subjects outlined for study in the various regular academic courses are all necessary for anyone who aspires to hold a commission, and instruction in each subject is confined as far as possible to the essential things that the students should know in their respective grades. In theory, the regimental, battalion and company commanders are responsible for the theoretical and practical training of their respective commands, but the practical working out of this theory in the Militia has not been altogether successful owing to the lack of time and proper previous training on the part of these commanders. Two hours a week close application should be sufficient on the part of any officer of average ability to learn any regular academic course, and it is thought that any officer who appreciates the responsibility that rests upon him to lead his troops right in the event of war, will not fail to welcome such a chance to improve his knowledge under the assistance rendered by experts."

### WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down on March 21, 1913, affirmed the right of the Governor to declare martial law and appoint a military commission. The opinion was rendered in the case of "Mother" Jones, Charles H. Boswell, Paul J. Paulson and Charles Bartley against Governor Hatfield and members of the Military Commission, asking for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the Governor and military authorities to turn the petitioners over to the civil authorities. The opinion, which was written by George Poffenbarger, president of the court, states that the Governor has the right to arrest out of the military district all persons who shall wilfully give aid, support or information to persons within the zone who break the laws. It further states that the Governor and Military Commission have the right to detain or imprison persons apprehended outside the martial law section.



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to departing on Tuesday for San Diego. In view of the fact that the Navy Department has decided that no vessels drawing over twenty-four feet of water shall come to Mare Island in future, the draft of the California on Sunday was of interest. She was followed on Tuesday by the Maryland, which drew practically the same. Both vessels received orders yesterday to proceed to Mexican ports and the California left San Francisco last evening, the Maryland sailing to-day to join her at San Diego.

The Army transport Buford arrived at Mare Island to-day, for a general overhauling, \$60,000 of which has already been authorized, while an additional \$23,000 has been recommended. All work is to be completed before July 1. The commissioning of the Mare Island built collier Jupiter, which was scheduled for April 7, has been postponed until the first of May.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 17, 1913.

Mrs. J. M. Graham, with her daughters, Kathleen and Manie; Mrs. F. H. Baird and son, James, left Tuesday for Galveston, to remain during the encampment of the 19th Infantry there. Mrs. F. G. Lawton attended the theater in Deadwood Wednesday and was the guest of Miss Crafts, returning to the post the next day.

Mrs. J. T. Clarke was hostess at the regular meeting of the Ladies' Card Club Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. R. J. Foster made high score and received the prize. Mrs. M. F. Waltz entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. C. K. La Motte and Mrs. J. C. Ashburn. Mrs. La Motte and Mrs. Ashburn left this evening for their homes at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will visit until further word is received from the regiment.

Lieut. D. H. Jacobs is spending a ten days' leave in Hot Springs, S.D. Mrs. Gienty's latest word from her sister, Mrs. Frasier, of Hot Springs, Ark., who has been seriously ill with spinal meningitis, is that she is entirely out of danger.

Capt. L. W. Oliver and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke at dinner Tuesday before the bowling party. Mr. F. B. Edwards is having a regular spring house cleaning at the post exchange. Walls are being kalsomined and counters revarnished. He has also opened a restaurant and has fresh vegetables, fruit and fish shipped in once a week.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke entertained at a supper Sunday for Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Miss Snively and Tom Lewis. Miss Snively, a guest of Mrs. E. M. Lewis for the past month, left Monday evening for Chicago, to visit with relatives for some time.

The heavy storm on Friday has prevented all travel for a few days. We have had no mail since Thursday noon. The skaters at the gymnasium Wednesday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Miss Rose Clarke and Captain Oliver. After the skating party they all went to the club and enjoyed light refreshments.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 23, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke entertained at dinner Tuesday at one o'clock for Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Laubach and Tom Lewis. Lieut. D. H. Jacobs returned to the post Tuesday after a ten days' leave spent in Hot Springs, S.D., taking treatment for rheumatism. His short sojourn there proved so helpful that he has put in an application for a longer leave, hoping that continued treatment will cure him. Mrs. E. M. Lewis and Mrs. J. H. Laubach were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan at dinner Tuesday.

On Thursday we received our first eastern mail since the blizzard, and this was chiefly second class matter. We were without news of the outside world for exactly seven days. Major Edward Anderson, who has been taking a field officers' course at Fort Leavenworth for about three months, returned to the post Tuesday and has relieved Capt. J. M. Morgan in command. Capt. F. G. Lawton entertained at dinner Monday for Mrs. E. M. Lewis and Mrs. J. H. Laubach.

Capt. L. W. Oliver, who has lived through the winter in the new cement house, moved to the bachelors' club this week. Teddy Moffet was the dinner guest of Tom Lewis Monday. Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Laubach and Tom Lewis left Wednesday noon for Galveston, Texas, where they will remain during the encampment of the 19th Infantry there. Major Lewis intended to join them at Kansas City.

Miss Nina Sutter, assistant post mistress, has given up her position at the Fort Meade post office, and returned to her home on a nearby ranch. Miss Helen Moffet won first prize in the Sturgis High School declamation contest last Wednesday evening.

Lieut. S. D. Maize is suffering with an acute attack of appendicitis.

The most interesting social event of the post lately is a bowling tournament among the officers and families. Lieut. F. B. Edwards is in charge. The prize, a vacuum cleaner, is to be given to the one who wins the most games. Those bowling are Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Col. J. T. Clarke, Capt. D. H. Gienty, Capt. L. W. Oliver, Lieut. S. D. Maize, Lieut. J. A. Degen, Dr. R. J. Foster and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee. Each player plays every other one. The good bowlers are handicapped from 10 to 55. Captain Gienty is in the lead just now.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, March 5, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. William Arthur Carleton had at dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard on Sunday, Feb. 23. Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, assisted by Miss Troup and Miss Harrison, was hostess at a large bridge party, in honor of Mrs. Thomas Lyons, on Feb. 25. The guests included Mesdames Carleton, Howard, von Schrader, Kunzig, Sherrard, Weeks, Walker, Payne, Sullivan, Donohoe, Whitley, Dalton, Fuller, Shepherd, Boyle, Geraghty, De Line, Fincal, Griggsby, Williamson, Blum and Lang. Elaborate refreshments, chicken patties, salad, ices and coffee, were served afterward. The first prize, a centerpiece and a dozen doilies, hand-painted in wistaria design, was won by Mrs. Thomas Lyons. Second prize, a silver olive fork, was won by Mrs. Payne. The consolation prize, a box of candy, was won by Mrs. Sherrard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Kunzig entertained informally on the evening of Feb. 25 for Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader. Vingt-et-un was played at one table and auction at the other. Captain Carleton had high score at vingt-et-un and Mrs. von Schrader was high at auction. On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, the Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Those playing were Mesdames O'Neil, Weeks, Walker, Payne, Sullivan, Whitley and Dalton, and Miss Troup. The high score for February was won by Mrs. Weeks. The club will meet next Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton entertained with auction bridge on Feb. 27 for Capt. Isaac Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig. The prize was won by Mrs. Howard. A delicious crab supper was served. The crabs were a present to Mrs. Carleton from Seattle, and arrived Wednesday on the Mariposa. On Feb. 28 Mrs. Griggsby and her mother, Mrs. Williamson, of Valdez, entertained in honor of the ladies of the garrison. Auction bridge was played. The first prize, a framed picture, was won by Mrs. Howard; second, a bonbon dish, by Mrs. Merchant.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart A. Howard entertained March 2 with a supper party for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Carleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. Vingt-et-un was played. The prize was won by Mrs. Carleton. Mrs. Harry Whitley, of Valdez, gave an auction bridge party on March 3. All post ladies were invited and first prize, half a dozen hand-made doilies, was won by Mrs. Howard; second, silk stockings, by Mrs. Payne. Mrs. John Shepard entertained at her

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home in Valdez in honor of Mrs. Arthur Carleton on March 4. The inaugural idea was carried out appropriately; the house was decorated with an abundance of American flags and banners and the tally-cards bore pictures of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall, which were tied with red, white and blue ribbons. Those present were Mesdames O'Neil, Geraghty, Hamburger, Lang, Griggsby, Williamson, Walker, Morton, De Line, Dalton, Kelsey, Howard, von Schrader, Miss Troup and Miss Miller. The first prize, a silver almond dish, was won by Mrs. Arthur Lang; second, two dozen hand-painted tally-cards, by Mrs. John Geraghty; third, a framed picture of President Wilson, Mrs. E. C. Dalton; the guest's prize, an attractive blue linen embroidered bridge pad, was won by Mrs. Carleton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart Howard on Tuesday dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig. After dinner a number of the officers and ladies came in for a game of vingt-et-un. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Captain Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader and Lieutenant Anderson.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, March 13, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig on Friday evening, March 7, invited Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Carleton, Capt. Isaac Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Lieutenant Anderson in for cards. Vingt-et-un was played. Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil had as house guest Mrs. V. A. Payne, of Valdez. Mrs. Payne spent the week-end with Mrs. O'Neil, during the absence of Mr. Payne on a business trip down the bay. Saturday evening Mrs. O'Neil invited Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader for a game of auction in honor of Mrs. Payne. On Sunday afternoon Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup and Miss Harrison took Mrs. Payne for a long tramp in the hills on snow shoes.

Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader entertained with a dinner party Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig. On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart Howard gave a Vingt-et-un party for Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Captain Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieut. A. Anderson. Tuesday Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil entertained at luncheon, Mrs. E. C. Dalton and Harry Whitley, of Valdez. After luncheon all donned snowshoes and the afternoon was enjoyably spent hiking over the hills. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton had a small card party for Captain Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig and Lieutenant Anderson. A delicious chafing-dish supper was served later. Vingt-et-un was played.

Wednesday afternoon the Auction Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. Harry Whitley, of Valdez. Those playing were Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mesdames von Schrader, Weeks, Dalton, Walker, Payne and Sullivan. Tuesday afternoon was the weekly at home day at the post. A number of callers came over on the launch Donaldson from Valdez. Among them were Mrs. Fincal, Mrs. Asheby, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Payne, Lieutenants Edgerton and Prosser. On Saturday, March 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard celebrated their second wedding anniversary.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 17, 1913.

Mrs. Bowen had a little sewing bee on the afternoon of March 7, and the day was so warm that the ladies sat on the porch and steps to listen to the concert as they sewed. Later in the afternoon, light refreshments were served in the dining room, Mrs. Hill presiding behind the tea urn and Mrs. Bowen serving the salad, with Mrs. Greacen, Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Bowen assisting. Others present were Mesdames Knabenshue, Stilwell, Remington, Wright, Nalle, Everts, McFeeley, White, Wickham, Benteen, Pullman, Webb, Rivet, Sherwood and Miss Atkinson. Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey were hosts at a most enjoyable picnic March 9, taking their party out to Point Lobos in the school bus, part of it overflowing into a backboard. A delightful day was spent among the rocks, the party returning at dusk. In the bus were Mesdames Humphrey and Wright, Captain Fuqua, Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Gladys Bowen and Lieutenants Phelps, Vestal, Wall, Gillem and Boyd, and in the backboard Mrs. Fuqua and Captains Wright and Humphrey, who acted as chaperones.

The evening of March 10 the residents of Monterey were given a rare treat at the theater in town when William H. Crane played "The Senator Keeps House." A number of post people attended and thoroughly enjoyed their evening. Wednesday and Thursday evenings the pictures of Mr. Paul J. Rainey's African hunt were at the Monterey Theater and on seeing them, one could scarcely believe they were pictures and not real wild animals.

Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue entertained at luncheon March 13 for Mr. and Mrs. Champney, friends from Cleveland, who were staying a few days at Del Monte. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Bowen and Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

The hop last Friday evening was a very jolly affair, even though many officers were so interested in the prizefight at Assembly Hall that they were somewhat late in reaching the Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen entertained at their quarters later in the evening at a dainty little supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoop, Chaplain and Mrs. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson's sister, Miss McMann, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Misses Grant and Bowen and Lieutenants Phelps, Vestal, Gillem and Boyd. Mrs. Jordan arrived last week from the East, and Captain Jordan has taken Dr. Van Kirk's house, the latter taking the one occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey. Lieutenant Hoey took No. 70-A and Lieutenant Rivet in turn took Lieutenant Fletcher's house. Lieutenant Fletcher took a month's leave and left with Mrs. Fletcher for her home in Massachusetts the morning of March 15. Mrs. Stilwell left the same morning for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Smith, in Syracuse. Captain Davis returned to the regiment the evening of March 15, leaving Mrs. Davis and their small daughter in San Francisco. Mrs. Moseley, of the Cavalry, went up to the city Friday morning, to be gone a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. Ford are also in San Francisco for a short time. Mrs. Ford has not been at all well for several weeks and has gone up to the Letterman Hospital for observation. On March 12 Mrs. Wickham was hostess at a little sewing tea for Mesdames Remington, Fuller, Taylor, Wright, Nalle,

to such a high point of efficiency. Rounds of applause greeted the General's remarks. When he concluded speaking the entire audience stood up and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., who has been appointed to the General Staff, left Thursday morning for Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, who has been attending Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, returned and assumed command of the post Friday morning. Colonel Lockett, who has been assigned to command of the post, is expected the early part of the week.

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, and Mrs. Lauder were guests of Chaplain Waring for luncheon, at Fort Oglethorpe, Thursday. The Chaplain introduced the famous singer to all the officers at officers' call. A large number afterward went to the city to hear him sing. Major Walsh left the post on two months' leave, previous to starting for the Philippines.

Captain Shelley has gone to Washington on seven days' leave. The 11th Cavalry regimental dinner was held in the Officers' Club Saturday. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Major William Lyster, M.C., has returned from two months' sick leave.

The 11th Cavalry polo team has gone to Camden, S.C., to take part in a tournament.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 29, 1913.

Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder was a hostess last week at cards for a large number of ladies. With Lieutenant Scudder she also entertained at a dinner. A pretty dinner was given also by Lieut. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook for Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman and Lieut. and Mrs. Fernando L. Reichmuth. The prizes at bridge, played later, were won by Mrs. Standley, Mrs. Lyman and Lieutenant Commander Lincoln.

On Friday Mrs. Charles H. Lyman gave a large bridge party, when Mrs. Lyman was assisted by Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable. Others present: Mesdames Littleton W. T. Waller, Howson W. Cole, jr., Phillips A. Lovering, Arthur B. Owens, George A. McKay, Randolph P. Scudder, Arthur J. O'Leary, Irving H. Mayfield, John R. Hornberger, Lindsay H. Whiteside, William H. Standley, Joseph Fyffe, Lawrence L. Kauffman and Thomas H. Ruhm. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, who has entertained delightfully aboard the receiving ship while commanding officer, is to join the Jupiter as executive when she is placed in commission April 7.

Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Turner returned from the Philippines on Saturday's transport and have joined the Captain's mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, at the yard, where Captain Turner has reported for duty at the barracks. After a two weeks' delightful visit here as house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, who entertained extensively in their honor, Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis sailed for the Philippines on Saturday, a large number of friends going down to the transport docks to see them off. Among the many affairs they attended during the last week of their stay here was the dinner given aboard the California by Major Charles S. Hill, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Owens entertained informally at luncheon last week in honor of the birthday of her school girl daughter, Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, and Miss Priscilla Ellicott.

Mrs. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott, owing to the rumors that the Maryland will stop at San Diego only long enough to receive her orders to Mexico, will remain in Vallejo until April 1. At present Mrs. Ellicott is entertaining Mrs. Gaul, of Seattle. Mrs. Harry Garrison, wife of Surgeon Garrison, of the Maryland, spent a few days at the yard last week as guest of Mrs. Henry E. Odell, preparatory to sailing for Coronado on Monday. Dr. and Mrs. Garrison occupied an apartment in Vallejo during the winter months. Paymr, Cecil Baker and Mrs. Baker have given up their house in Vallejo and taken quarters on the navy yard, while Paymr. and Mrs. Erwin A. McMillan are domiciled in the house they formerly occupied on Marin street.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Thayer Williams gave a theater party and supper last week for Mrs. Ethel Stevenson, Miss Thelma Nesbitt, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Ethel Perkins, Miss Vida Torney, of Palo Alto; Miss Beiger, of Berkeley; Lieut. Herbert E. Kays and Lieut. Milton S. Davis, of the Maryland; Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, Lieut. Howard Berry, Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman and P.A. Paymr. James P. Helm. Mrs. Norman Kirk left last week for San Diego, ahead of the Maryland, to which Lieutenant Kirk is attached. Mrs. William V. Calhoun left this week and will join her sister at Coronado. Lieutenant Calhoun also being attached to the Maryland.

Prof. and Mrs. Thomas J. J. See are entertaining the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, who, with their son and daughter, arrived recently from Los Angeles, having come from their home in the Middle West for a tour of the coast. Mrs. J. E. Pond recently left Vallejo, the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla having been ordered to Sausalito.

P.A. Surg. Gordon B. Hale arrived Tuesday from Bremerton for duty with the Yorktown. Ensign J. D. Moore has also reported on same ship. Lieut. B. K. Johnson, of the receiving ship, leaves shortly for Central American waters, to join the Denver. Major G. Hutchison, on recruiting duty for some time, visited in San Francisco, en route to his new station at Fort Slocum. Lieut. and Mrs. De Forrest Morton sailed for the Philippines on Saturday. A tea in honor of Mrs. Morton was given at the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, last week by Mrs. Walter Scott. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering leave soon for Washington, where the Surgeon will be examined by a medical board. He is to be succeeded here by Med. Dir. M. F. Gates.

The California, drawing twenty-seven feet of water, left Mare Island at 6:30 Sunday morning, March 16, proceeding to California City, where she filled her bunkers, preparatory



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hostess serve refreshments.

Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained at an attractive dinner  
March 15, decorations being in yellow and green, in honor  
of St. Patrick. The nut dishes were little green high hats,  
which the ladies took home with them as souvenirs. The  
guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wickham, Capt. and Mrs. Hum-  
phrey, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, and Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis.  
Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshush gave an informal supper  
for Mr. and Mrs. Hill and Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle. With the  
approach of spring, the baseball enthusiasts are coming to  
the fore and last Sunday afternoon saw our first game. The  
nine from Salinas came, saw and were beaten to the score  
of 15-0. May the rest of our games follow in its footsteps!

Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, commander of the 8th Brigade,  
of which the 12th Infantry is a part, arrived at Del Monte  
the morning of March 17, on an inspecting tour. The officers  
of the regiment called upon him at the hotel, with the band,  
the same evening, but the review that was to have been held  
the morning of the 18th had to be postponed on account of  
rain. In the afternoon the General and his adjutant, Major  
Sample, lunched with Col. and Mrs. Bowen.

Mesdames I. A. Smith and Doyle gave a lovely St. Pat-  
rick's card party Monday, arranging six tables of bridge for  
Mesdames Hill, Nalle, Fuqua, Fuller, A. T. Smith, Hathaway,  
Grant, Wright, Humphrey, McFeeley, Rose, Kinnison, Gillis,  
Jordan, Van Kirk, Bonesteel, Greacen, Hoey, Knabenshush,  
Gibson, Remington, and Misses Grant and Bowen. Mrs. Bowen  
poured the chocolate and Mrs. Smith was assisted by Mrs.  
Bonesteel, Misses Mary and Dorothy Grant and Miss Bowen.  
High scores were held by Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Greacen,  
who were rewarded with dainty little work bags, and Mrs.  
Fuqua, who was low, also received a little bag.

The evening of March 18 the regiment gave a delightful  
reception and dance at the Club for General Schuyler and  
Major Sample. Mrs. Knabenshush received with Colonel  
Bowen. Major and Miss Hall entertained at dinner before  
the reception, having as guests Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey,  
Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua.

The postponed full dress review for General Schuyler was  
held Wednesday morning and was followed by another re-  
view and inspection in field uniform. Nearly all the post  
ladies laid aside house work to watch the formations, and  
the roads were lined with automobiles and carriages from  
town. The General was escorted from Del Monte by Colonel  
Bowen with his staff and mounted detachment, and their  
arrival in the post was heralded by the booming of eleven  
guns. General Schuyler and Major Sample returned to San  
Francisco Wednesday afternoon, after luncheon with Major  
and Miss Hall.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 21, 1913.

The transport sailed this month on the 15th instead of the  
5th, and passengers from the Presidio were Major and Mrs.  
Munson and Colonel Taylor, Miss Bessie Taylor and Miss  
Alice Taylor. A great many people, as usual, were at the  
dock to see friends off and to welcome those on the transport  
Logan, which docked just a short time before the Thomas  
sailed. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees entertained on board the  
General Alexander Saturday for Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowl-  
ton, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Misses Dorothy Bevens, Marjorie  
Metcalfe, Dorothy and Helen Rees; Lieuts. J. H. Johnson,  
Riefkohl, Vaughn and Mr. Danforth. Misses Sarita and Mar-  
guerite Van Vliet gave an enjoyable boating party on the  
launch Alcatraz Sunday afternoon for Mrs. J. C. Johnson,  
Misses Dorothy and Helen Rees, Ruth Brooks, Dorothy Lewis,  
Ann Holt, Margaret Carter, Margaret Knight, Dorothy Bevens,  
Virginia Tobin, McClellan, Lieutenants Cramer, Thatcher,  
Rogers, Peake, Johnson, Chamberlin, Drolinger, Messrs.  
Sandaman, Page, Tobin, Hineman, R. C. and Stewart Van  
Vliet. After a delightful trip along the shore line up to El  
Campo, the party went to Colonel Van Vliet's quarters at  
Alcatraz for tea before returning to the city.

The Girls' Bridge Club met with Miss Dorothy Kelcher  
Monday afternoon. Those playing were Mrs. J. P. Kelcher,  
Misses Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy Lewis,  
Lillian Hance, Ruth Brooks and Dorothy Rees. Miss Mar-  
guerite Van Vliet won the prize. Miss Florence Aitken en-  
tertained with an informal dance Monday evening at her home  
in the city, which was attended by a large number of post  
people. Capt. and Mrs. Nones gave a supper party Sunday,  
their guest of honor being Mrs. Williams, and the other  
guests Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Col. and Mrs. Rees, Major  
and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, Miss Stockdale,  
Lieutenants Crook and Mitchell.

Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton were dinner hosts Wednes-  
day for Col. and Mrs. Rees, Mesdames Williams and Bixler,  
Lieutenant Vaughn and Mr. Hyde. The bachelors of the  
Presidio mess gave a dance in the mess Wednesday evening.  
Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson had a delightful party after  
night drill Thursday in honor of Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Lin-  
coln. Their other guests were Major and Mrs. Knowlton,  
Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Misses Virginia Tobin, Dorothy and  
Helen Rees, Captain Lincoln, Lieuts. J. H. Johnson, Cramer,  
Thatcher, Jones and Mr. Tobin. Beautiful California poppies  
formed the centerpiece and the table decorations were sug-  
gestive of Easter.

Capt. Chase Doster, 18th Inf., has been admitted to the  
Letterman General Hospital for treatment. Ensign Frederick  
C. Sherman left several days ago for Santa Barbara, where  
he is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sherman.  
Later he will join his ship, the U.S.S. Maryland, which has  
left for San Diego. Miss Dora Winn, daughter of Major  
Frank Winn, who is living with her granddaughter, Mrs.  
Bordman, in the city, returned Saturday from Inverness,  
where she has been a member of a house party given by Miss  
Ysabel Beaver. Mrs. Frederick Beaver chaperoned the party.

Capt. and Mrs. Leonard Waldron were hosts to the Fort  
Scott Bridge Club Wednesday evening. The delightful meet-  
ing ended with an informal buffet supper. Among the mem-  
bers of the club are Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wisner, Major and  
Mrs. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Capt. and  
Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Capt.  
and Mrs. Wertenbaker and Capt. and Mrs. Monroe.

Col. John P. Wisner, commanding the Pacific Coast Artillery  
District, returned from San Diego, where he investi-  
gated the damages sustained by Battery Mead, Fort Pio Pico,  
which suffered severely from the great storm of Feb. 24. The  
embankment in front of the battery was partially washed  
away and the guns were saved through the use of 5,000  
sandbags. Repairs will be made immediately.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Murphy have given up their quar-  
ters at Fort Winfield Scott and are spending a few days in  
town before leaving for their new station. Capt. Francis H.  
Lincoln has been ordered from Fort Barry to take Captain  
Murphy's place and he and Mrs. Lincoln are house guests of  
Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson for a few days, till their  
quarters are partially settled. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden  
will leave Wednesday for Newport News, where Lieuten-  
ant Crittenden will be attached to the U.S.S. Virginia, as  
navigating officer. He has been stationed in San Francisco  
for the past few years, and he and Mrs. Crittenden, who was

Miss Estelle Fay, of this city, will be much missed in society.  
Lieut. Col. F. L. Dodds, J.A.G. Dept., has been admitted to  
the Letterman General Hospital for treatment.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 22, 1913.

Mrs. George Dyer, who leaves about April 1 for the East,  
and Mrs. C. N. Olney, who leaves early in April when her  
husband is transferred to the East coast, were guests of  
honor at a pretty little luncheon given by Mrs. George  
Brown, jr., Thursday. Other guests were Mesdames McGill,  
McGrath, Druley, Nutting, Cole, Gross and Miss Jessie Miller.  
Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell entertained informally at  
dinner Monday in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw  
and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr.

Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, who for two years has com-  
manded the receiving ships, Philadelphia and Charleston, left  
Friday for Mare Island to take command of the Yorktown.  
Mrs. Bradshaw will spend the summer here while the York-  
town is in Central American waters and has leased the Wolf-  
ram house. Mrs. R. E. Cassidy leaves Monday for a visit  
at the home of her father in San Francisco. Mrs. Howson  
W. Cole of Mare Island, arrived Monday to visit for a month  
at the home of her aunt, Mrs. C. A. Doyen, and attend the  
wedding of her cousin, Miss Doyen.

Mrs. A. H. Robertson has leased the cottage on Second  
street, now occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Kline, who will move  
to the Kitsap Inn. Mrs. P. C. Cook entertained at a bridge  
and tea last Saturday. The players were Mesdames Cottman,  
Doyen, Harris, of Annapolis, Almy, Nicholson, Yates, Mc-  
Cormack, Shearer, Berkeley, Forbes, Van Buren, Brown,  
Tricot, Druley, Hull, McGuire, Backus, Farwell and Cassidy.  
Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Almy, Shearer, Brown, Far-  
well and Cassidy. The following, going for tea: Mesdames  
Briggs, Stibolt, McGill, Olney, Brown and Miss Fay. Mrs.  
Bradshaw and Mrs. Robertson served.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Waldo P. Druley have moved  
into the Hicks Cottage on Second street, Bremerton. Lieut.  
S. P. Budd, recently on duty in the Far East, has been or-  
dered to duty at the marine barracks at the yard. Lieuten-  
ant Monroe, U.S.R.C.S., on duty on the Tahoma, now at this  
yard, will be detached about April 1 and ordered to his home  
in the East. Capt. B. M. Chiswell, commanding the Tahoma,  
will be transferred to command of the Unalga upon her ar-  
rival from the East coast next week. Capt. Richard A. Crisp,  
of the Unalga, will take command of the Tahoma.

The U.S.S. St. Louis returned Tuesday from a week's  
cruise at sea, under command of Lieut. W. E. Whitehead.  
The St. Louis was the second ship of the Pacific Reserve Fleet  
to be ordered out to sea and proved her preparedness by  
sailing within four hours after receiving orders. It is under-  
stood that Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds will send all of his  
ships to sea for a week's cruise, each taking its turn, but no  
one knowing just which ship will go next.

The Navy collier Nero arrived at the yard Tuesday evening  
from Honolulu, where she had gone about a month ago to  
carry the first of eight cargoes of Puget Sound sand for the  
Pearl Harbor drydock. After taking on coal and some minor  
repairs, the Nero leaves this evening for Seattle to take on  
her second load of sand. The cableship Burnside will arrive  
about April 1 for six months' repairs, including two new  
Babcock and Wilcox boilers and oil burning devices.

The revenue cutter Unalga on her way from Norfolk, Va.,  
where she was launched last year, will arrive on the Sound  
tomorrow coming by way of the Suez Canal and Honolulu.

### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., March 25, 1913.

Last week the weather was unusually warm and balmy for  
this time of year, and on Thursday Mrs. Shockley entertained  
all the ladies at a porch party. The ladies took their sewing,  
and at four o'clock tea and sandwiches were served. The  
Niagara Club, in Niagara Falls, gave a dinner in honor of  
Major McFarland. All the officers from Fort Porter attended  
and the following from Fort Niagara: Major Shockley, Cap-  
tains Wells and Beecham, Lieutenants Fickel, Brandt, Wag-  
ner, Jones and McAlpin. Captain Waldron was confined to  
his quarters by an attack of tonsillitis. After dinner Major  
McFarland delivered an interesting lecture on "The Balkan  
War." Major McFarland lectured on the same subject at  
Fort Niagara in the post gymnasium, and there was a large  
attendance among the officers, ladies, non-commissioned offi-  
cers and soldiers on the 17th.

Captain Wells's two nieces, Mrs. Evans, from Boston, with  
her baby, and Miss Wells, from Salt Lake City, have been  
guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells. They left on Sunday for  
Salt Lake City. On Wednesday Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs.  
Brandt and Mrs. Waldron spent the day in Buffalo, where  
they had luncheon at the Lafayette. Mrs. Brandt gave a  
birthday party on the 19th for her little daughter, Susan,  
at which all the children of the post were present. The  
mothers came in for ice cream and cake, and to watch the  
little ones enjoy themselves.

On Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings Chaplain Wood  
delivered most interesting lectures on "The Life of Christ,"  
accompanied by beautiful stereoscopic views, some of which  
were reproductions of famous paintings. On Saturday eve-  
ning, before the picture show, the Chaplain gave a lecture in  
the post exchange on "Events in the History of the United  
States." This also was illustrated by stereoscopic views.

Miss Ethel Wagner, of Youngstown, was married last  
week at her home to Sergeant Grimes. The wedding was a  
simple family one, Chaplain Wood officiating, and afterward  
refreshments were served. Sergt. and Mrs. Grimes went on  
their honeymoon, from which they returned on Saturday, and  
are at present visiting the family of Mrs. Grimes, in Youngs-  
town. On Wednesday evening Miss May Fox, of Youngs-  
town, became the bride of Pvt. George Kneeshaw, of the  
Machine-gun Platoon. The ceremony took place at the home  
of Mrs. Kneeshaw's grandparents, in Niagara Falls. The  
couple are guests of Mrs. Kneeshaw's parents, in Youngstown,  
at present.

Captain Wells and his family came out of quarantine on  
Saturday, and on Saturday evening entertained the officers  
and ladies, who were attending the picture show, at an in-  
formal Dutch supper after the show.

On Monday evening a large dance was held in the Eldorado  
Hall, at Youngstown. The attendance among the soldiers  
was large.

Mrs. Waldron entertained informally at tea on Monday.  
Everybody in the post is rejoicing at the prospect of going  
to Fort Jay, after having spent several years away from city  
life. Mrs. Wells left for a short visit with relatives in New  
York on Monday.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 26, 1913.

The annual performance of Sir John Stainer's sacred ora-  
torio of "The Crucifixion" was given on Palm Sunday in  
the chapel, under direction of Capt. Arthur F. Halpin, organ-  
ist and choirmaster. The organ was supplemented on this  
occasion by a band, composed of ten members of the Army  
Bandmasters' School. A large congregation was present and  
the rendition of the work was considered equal to any hereto-  
fore given. Palms were distributed after the service.

Large congregations attended all the services of Easter  
Day. The music at the high celebration was Gounod's St.  
Cecilia mass, arranged by Captain Halpin. A large pulpit  
Bible was presented on Easter Day and used for the first  
time. The gift is from Mrs. John W. Clous, in memory of  
her husband, the late General Clous. The inscription on the  
Bible is: "In loving memory of John Walter Clous, Brigadier  
General, U.S. Army, 1837-1908. Easter, 1913."

Col. and Mrs. Warren Putnam Newcomb visited friends in  
the garrison on Easter Day. Miss Charlotte Pardee, daugh-  
ter of Major and Mrs. William J. Pardee, is a guest of the  
Misses Dorothy and Katherine Mills. They were present at  
the cadet hop, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, on the  
evening of March 22. Mrs. Talbot, of Portland, Maine, is  
visiting Mrs. William M. Black. The garrison dances, which

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were omitted during Lent, will be resumed, a formal hop  
being appointed for March 28.

A formal recital by the U.S. Army bandmaster student  
class, in honor of General Barry and the officers and ladies  
of Governors Island, is announced for the evening of April 1  
at Corbin Hall.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., March 24, 1913.

The progressive dinner given a few evenings ago by the  
ladies of Fort Porter, in honor of Mrs. Charles M. Truitt,  
was a great success. Colonel Truitt was dining down town,  
the guest of his officers, so the ladies arranged matters to  
suit their own pleasure. The evening was ideal—a beautiful  
moonlight and a balmy atmosphere—for this season of the  
year. The first course, hors d'oeuvre, and a cocktail, was  
served at the quarters of Mrs. Albert Clayton Dalton. Mrs.  
Monroe McFarland's was the next rendezvous, where the table  
was centered with jonquils, and a fish course was enjoyed.  
Down the line again, to Mrs. Paine's, to eat some delicious  
chicken soup. Mrs. Paine proposed a toast to Mrs. Truitt and  
it was drunk in fine old wine. Mrs. Hector Lane, Mrs. Ben-  
jamin F. Castle, Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey and Mrs. Charles  
W. Mason, jr., had charge of the meat course and here the  
ladies enjoyed a delicious dinner of substantial, Mrs. Mason  
being hostess. The table was all in yellow, and cute little  
Easter chickens were scattered here and there and every-  
where, and many of them adorned coiffures later. Mrs. Mason  
was toastmaker. Mrs. Truitt was called upon for a speech  
and she thanked her friends in a delightful manner for their  
kindness. Salad was given to this merry traveling dinner  
party at Mrs. Mitchell's home. Mrs. Charles Keller and  
Mrs. Eben C. Hill were hosts for the ice. A hat of pink  
azaleas, pink bonbons and cakes and a tempting melon of  
cream was both beautiful and delicious. From Mrs. Hill's  
quarters all adjourned to the home of Mrs. Sanford Wad-  
hams, where coffee and liqueurs told the sad story that the  
"feast of reason and flow of the soul" was drawing to a  
close. Mrs. Wadhams had no idea that the ladies should  
precede their husbands home, so tables were arranged for  
bridge. Lovely bunches of flowers and attractive bonnet  
boxes for place-cards, in which one discovered the dearest  
little Easter hats, were on the bridge table. As the game  
progressed huge waiters of gold and silver snaps were handed  
to the guests and in a moment you had a new spring costume  
of bright-colored paper. About midnight Colonel Truitt and  
Mr. Castle appeared with a rich bouquet, for Mrs. Truitt,  
from the officers.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Clayton Dalton have engaged passage  
for Europe, sailing the first part of May.

Fort Porter was treated to wind of eighty-eight miles an  
hour on Friday, when a big, heavy wagon on the front near  
the post was overturned.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, who have been ill with  
grippe, are out again. Colonel Truitt was offered an attaché  
position at Vienna or Madrid, but the Colonel prefers to  
have a regiment and, while appreciating the compliment, de-  
clined.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 23, 1913.

Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. Kelley were luncheon guests of Mrs.  
C. C. Rosewater at the University Club March 13. After  
luncheon they went to the Brander's to see Rose Stahl in  
"Maggie Pepper." Others attending the theater were Mes-  
dames Noyes, Dale, Switzer and Nuttman. Mr. Blair, con-  
structing engineer, who is building the new target range near  
Plattsburgh, has moved into the quarters formerly occupied  
by Lieutenant Davis, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Ful-  
ton and her small daughter, Polly, left at noon on Tuesday  
to join their husbands at Galveston.

The 4th Infantry were most pleasantly surprised to hear  
of Lieut. Arthur Lane's engagement to Miss Frances Bur-  
goyne, of New York. Our heartiest wishes go out to him and  
his prospective bride. Mrs. Coleman, who has been indis-  
posed for ten days, is now able to be out and expects to join  
her husband soon.

Mrs. Chenoweth left March 19 for Fort Wayne, Ind., thence  
to go to Texas to join the Chaplain. Word has been received  
from Camp Crockett of the following new staff appointments:  
Captain Coleman, adjutant, and Captain Sharon, quartermas-  
ter. This takes Captain Nuttman, who was adjutant, to Fort  
Snelling. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman have been very popular  
at Crook and in Omaha and will be greatly missed.

Captain Dorey, who has been on leave in Panama, has  
joined at Galveston. Mrs. Dorey will remain with her  
mother, Mrs. Cheney, in South Manchester, Conn. Capt. and  
Mrs. Christie were callers in the post March 20. Lieut.  
Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., from duty at the University  
of Louisiana, has joined the regiment at Crockett. Mrs.  
Dale and daughter, Audrey, Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Nuttman  
left on March 20 to join their husbands on the border. They  
will be at the Galvez.

Mrs. Paulding, in California for a month on account of the  
illness of her two small daughters, expects to return to  
Crook about April 1. Mrs. Weeks was hostess for the Mon-  
day Club March 17. Present: Mesdames Griffith, Fulton,  
Nesbitt, Dale, Nuttman, Switzer, Van Duyn, Kelley and  
Whiting. Mrs. Van Duyn and Mrs. Weeks read very inter-  
esting articles of Arnold Bennett's and Mrs. Nesbitt had  
"Current Events."

Meetings of the Tuesday Auction Club have been postponed  
indefinitely as most of the members have gone to Galveston.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 20, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Elser, the past few months guests  
of Lieut. and Mrs. Elser, left March 16 for New York. Lieut.  
Dean Hall left March 16 on a ten days' leave, which will  
be spent in New York city. Lieutenant Thompson and family  
have arrived from Fort Adams, R.I., and will take the quar-  
ters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Drysdale.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale are packing, preparatory  
to joining the 26th Infantry, to which Lieutenant Drysdale  
has been assigned. Lieutenant McCleary will relieve him.  
Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Leary were guests of Mr. and Mrs.  
B. R. Hedges, of East Town street, last Sunday evening.  
Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell gave a delightful auction bridge  
party March 17. The decorations were in honor of St. Pat-  
rick, while ices, cakes and bonbons carried out this color  
scheme. Mrs. H. S. Brown and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse  
served. Prizes were won by Mrs. Thompson, Miss Fuller,  
Mrs. Elser, and the rum prize by Mrs. George A. Dodd.  
Among other guests from town and the garrison were Mrs.  
Everson Powell, Mrs. Stanley Brooks, Mrs. John Fuller, the



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Misses Mary and Anne Fuller, Mrs. B. R. Hedges, Mrs. G. W. Rutter, Miss Beatty, Mrs. H. J. Hirsch, Miss Parsons, Mrs. G. Montaigne, Mesdames Dodd, Hatch, Woodbury, Kilbourne, Brown, Pinkston, Olin, Rittenhouse, Thompson, Drysdale, Gunckel, Elser, and the Misses Shields, Cuyler and Mrs. Morey.

Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Nicklin gave a dinner party March 17 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin, Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Rittenhouse, Miss Cuyler and Dr. and Mrs. G. I. Gunckel.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 24, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, of Fort William McKinley, who are spending a three months' leave in the States, arrived Monday to visit their daughter, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith. The Post Auction Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Francis W. Glover, when prizes were won by Mrs. George K. Hunter and Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith entertained Thursday evening with a couple of tables of bridge for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Fred E. Buchan, Mrs. Harold Hammond, Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Miss Amy Heard.

Among the many young people on the post spending their Easter vacations are Miss Marguerite Heard, from Iowa City, where she is attending the State University; Miss Marion O'Connor, from St. Katharine's, at Davenport, and Mr. Edward Anderson, from St. Luke's, at Wayne, Pa. Mrs. John W. Heard gave a delightful informal tea Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. George K. Hunter. Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith poured coffee and Miss Amy Heard served tea, and assisting in the dining room were Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Elizabeth Heard and Miss Margaret Casteel.

On Wednesday Mrs. Frank K. Ross had as guests for luncheon Mrs. Fred E. Buchan, Mrs. Harold Hammond and Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Mrs. Armin Mueller was hostess Friday for a prettily appointed luncheon, followed by five hundred. The guest prize, a bunch of flowers, was given to Mrs. George K. Hunter. The first prize, silk hose, was won by Miss Ethel Myers, while the consolation, a deck of cards, was presented to Mrs. Albert R. White. Other guests were Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Matthew C. Butler, Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Edgar C. Jones, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Mrs. George A. Hanvey and Miss Amy Heard. Mrs. Strong, of Helena, Mont., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George V. Strong.

Mrs. Matthew C. Butler entertained Friday with an attractive dinner for Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith and Miss Ethel Myers. Saturday Mrs. John W. Furlong was hostess at a charming dinner party for Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Charles V. Brownlee, Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith. Col. and Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Griffith were guests of Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg for dinner Sunday noon.

Mrs. Frank T. McNarney left Saturday for Carroll, Iowa, to visit her brother, Mr. Claude Phillips, during Captain McNarney's absence in Texas City. Mrs. W. H. Arnold, of New York City, is the house guest of her niece, Mrs. James A. Marks. A delightful dinner was given Sunday evening by Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor for Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, Mrs. Charles V. Brownlee, Mr. Edgar C. Jones and Miss Marion O'Connor.

#### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., March 24, 1913.

Mrs. Van Poole was hostess at a charming dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Mullen, Captain Hicks's mother, Lieutenants Van Deusen and Jenkins. The favors for the ladies were large bouquets of violets. Dr. Gertrude Furbush, of Minneapolis, Minn., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam on Tuesday. Mrs. Mather entertained at dinner on Thursday for Colonel Rafferty and Capt. and Mrs. Matson. Lieut. Fred M. Green spent Wednesday on the post as the guest of Lieutenant Swan.

The Misses Quinlan, of New York, have been house guests of Miss Terry for the week. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Brown spent several days this week as guests of Lieutenant Thompson. Doctor Carr has returned from his month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Miss Mullen dined with Mrs. Katherine Emrick, of Washington, D.C., Saturday. Captain Hicks's mother is spending a few days with Mrs. Emrick in Washington.

The moving pictures have been continued at the post exchange. Two performances are given an evening—on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

### THE ARMY.

#### Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. J. Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner, commanding.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

#### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

#### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Tex.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D. Presidio of S.F. Troop C will proceed to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., May 1, for summer, for police duty; Troops A and B will proceed to Yosemite National Park, Cal., April 15, for police duty, for summer; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F. Schofield Bks., H.T., A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F. Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 54th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. Will sail from S.F., May 5 for Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Jan. 1, 1913.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 63d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 65th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 66th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 67th. Ft. Kamehameha, H. T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 68th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 69th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 70th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 71st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 72d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 73d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 74th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H. T. Arrived January, 1913.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

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90th. In Philippines. Address 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. Manila, P.I. Arrived 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. April 1, 1911. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 95th. Philippines. Address 138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 116th. Ft. Scraven, Ga. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla. 121st. Ft. Scraven, Ga. 164th. Jackson Bks., La. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 171st. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 172d. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 173d. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 174th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 175th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 176th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 177th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 178th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 179th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 180th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Scraven, Ga.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.



## 20 YEARS' PSORIASIS CURED

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with a disease, called by M. D.'s psoriasis, and it extended until it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from my bed. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up, said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent Ointment and Soap. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y. The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. On April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: 'I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies.'"

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 25. Later changes appear in another column.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Temporary fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Tampa, Mexico. GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William I. Howard. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander. Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. McALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. Sailed March 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander. HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WATKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group, except Jarvis, in care of P.M., N.Y. city. JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

## Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

## First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Ensign Lewis Hancock, jr., ordered to command.

## Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commanders. Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. Sailed March 24 from Jacksonville, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. Sailed March 23 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Bundquist. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

## ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Salem, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. ILLINOIS, battleship—18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois has been ordered placed in full commission and detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet on April 1. INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana has been ordered placed in ordinary. IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa has been ordered placed in ordinary. KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace in temporary command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in ordinary. KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky has been ordered placed in ordinary. MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia. MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts has been ordered placed in ordinary. MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. SALEM, cruiser—third class. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. Sailed March 12 from Gibraltar for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander. Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria. TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

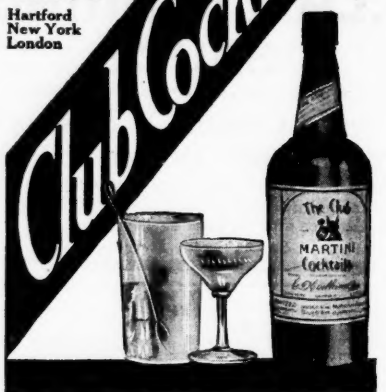
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## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico. CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Diego, Cal. MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Diego, Cal. SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Acapulco, Mexico.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. Sailed March 19 from San Francisco, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Pedro, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Pedro, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At San Pedro, Cal. TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Pedro, Cal.

## First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal. P-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Pedro, Cal. P-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal. P-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound. CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon has been ordered placed in ordinary. RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Davis has been ordered out of commission. FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Manila, P.I. ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China. CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed March 24 from Manila, P.I., for Iloilo, P.I.

## Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River. HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River. SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Dichman. At Shanghai, China. VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

## Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberger. At Canton, China. PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China. WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.



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#### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Harry H. Forgas. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Group.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Francis Cogswell. Sailed March 24 from Manila, P.I., for Iloilo, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Ralph G. Haxton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. Sailed March 24 from Manila, P.I., for Iloilo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. Sailed March 24 from Manila, P.I., for Iloilo, P.I.

#### First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheladfer. At Manila, P.I.

#### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Fisher, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.  
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Manila, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed March 20 from Algiers, Algeria, for Port Said, Egypt, en route to Manila. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Lieut. Butler V. Rhodes. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Malta. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Sailed March 21 from Panama for Topolohampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed March 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 13 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.  
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Ordered placed in commission April 7 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead arrived March 16 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCall. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Port Richmond, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEWARK, cruiser—second class. Btsn. Edward Crouch. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitten, master. Sailed March 24 from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERLA, converted yacht. Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Prometheus has been ordered placed out of service.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., ordered to command.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYRIUS, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. Ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa. The Adams is at the navy yard, Philadelphia, for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bailey is at Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and the Stringham is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough. The Hopkins, Lawrence, Perry, Farragut and Goldsborough are based at Sausalito, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

#### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. Sailed March 19 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TREUMSEH, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Baby. At



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the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. William Martin. Operating on the coast of Texas. Send mail in care of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Chickasaw, Newport.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.  
Iwana, Boston.  
Massasoit, Norfolk.  
Modoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samoset, Philadelphia.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

#### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, on board Ajax.  
B-3, on board Ajax.  
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.  
Columbia, Philadelphia.  
Constitution, Boston.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Gwin, Newport, R.I.  
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Manly, Annapolis.  
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.  
Panay, Cavite.  
Portsmouth, Norfolk.  
Relief, Olongapo.  
Restless, Newport.  
Terror, Philadelphia.  
Vestal, Boston.  
Yorktown, Mare Island.

#### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.  
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Norfolk).  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foote, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Washington).  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Huntress, St. Louis.  
Isle de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.  
Machias, New Haven, Conn. (repairing at New York).  
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Feb. 18—Small-arm bullet, Paul Mauser; pistol bullet, Paul Mauser. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Reciprocating engine, No. 1,053,790, Capt. Frederick M. Eslick, U.S.M.C. Issued week of Feb. 25—Firearm, Charles D. Wilson; firearm, Hiram Percy Maxim; mechanism for automatically firing guns, Georg Erich Dietzel; naval destroyer craft, Sydney Walker Barnaby. Issued week of March 11—Sight for firearms, C. H. A. F. L. Ross; automatic machine gun, Mathias Knotgen; gun sighting device, Heinrich Korrodi; ordnance, William D. Smith; sighting of small arms and ordnance, Harcourt Ommundsen. Issued week of March 18—Military and passenger airships, Joseph Evans Cooper; registering attachment for firearms, Albert Rey; automatic gun firing mechanism, John Steinocher; recoil operated gun, Norman B. Randall; magazine gun, Norman B. Randall.

Some twenty years ago it occurred to an ingenious inventor that it would be possible to take a photograph of an enemy's dispositions by sending up a camera attached to a rocket, and floating it down with a parachute. The idea came to nothing, as the camera, when the shutter snapped, was usually pointing anywhere but in the right direction. This invention has recently been revived in Germany, with the addition of a clockwork gyroscope to steady the camera, and it is stated that good military photographs were obtained at a height of 600 meters (2,000 feet). These photographs were too small to show much detail, but afforded some useful information as to the position of the enemy's reserves. The same camera can be sent up repeatedly by attaching it to fresh rockets. It is considered that the rocket camera may be of great use in fortress warfare, and in the attack or defense of an entrenched position.

Mr. James E. Bayne, who for several years has been naval representative of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, has opened independent offices as a life insurance specialist to better enable him to advise his many friends in the Services regarding the selection of the life insurance best adapted to their respective needs. Contrary to the general impression which prevails in the Services, Mr. Bayne states that there are several very desirable insurance companies that issue policies to the officers that are unrestricted as to residence, travel or occupation, and without extra premium rating.

"Texas could give New York some pointers on the Sullivan law," said a visitor from the Lone Star State, speaking to a reporter from the New York Sun. "The Texas anti-weapon statute, like that of New York state, forbids the sale of revolvers or pistols, but the prohibition has never bothered the hardware dealers in the least. They simply rent the guns for ninety-nine years, charging the price of the weapon as the first payment. The Court of Appeals has held the rentals to be legal and the business continues to flourish."

Twelve of the fourteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army to be filled as a result of the January examinations were won by pupils of the Army and Navy Academy of Washington, D.C., M. Dowd principal. The first seven in order of merit on the list of successful candidates were pupils of this institution.



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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau  
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 April 8, 1913, and publicly opened immedi-  
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 Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval sup-  
 plies, as follows: Sch. 5213: Boiler gaskets.—  
 Sch. 5214: Prison cloth.—Sch. 5229: Lubri-  
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 5255: Watch-mark braid.—Sch. 5256: Hair  
 brushes.—Sch. 5276: Binnacles and com-  
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 port lenses, dies for machines and hammers.—  
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